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Crop Production

As of July 1, 1958

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CORN	
Acreage for harvest	73,185,000 Acres
Indicated yield per acre	45.2 Bushels
Indicated production	3,311,249,000 Bushels
Stocks on farms	1,025,932,000 Bushels
ALL WHEAT	
Acreage for harvest	53,650,000 Acres
Indicated yield per acre	25.0 Bushels
Indicated production	1,343,490,000 Bushels
Stocks on farms (old crop)	50,291,000 Bushels
WINTER WHEAT	
Acreage for harvest	41,618,000 Acres
Indicated yield per acre	27.1 Bushels
Indicated production	1,129,727,000 Bushels
ALL SPRING WHEAT	
Acreage for harvest	12,032,000 Acres
Indicated yield per acre	17.8 Bushels
Indicated production	213,763,000 Bushels
DURUM WHEAT	
Acreage for harvest	968,000 Acres
Indicated yield per acre	15.5 Bushels
Indicated production	14,985,000 Bushels
OTHER SPRING WHEAT	
Acreage for harvest	11,064,000 Acres
Indicated yield per acre	18.0 Bushels
Indicated production	198,778,000 Bushels
OATS	
Acreage for harvest	31,926,000 Acres
Indicated yield per acre	39.3 Bushels
Indicated production	1,255,244,000 Bushels
Stocks on farms (old crop)	275,124,000 Bushels
SOYBEANS	
Acreage grown alone	24,414,000 Acres
Acreage for beans	23,367,000 Acres
Stocks on farms	26,529,000 Bushels

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.
CrPr 2-2 (7-58)

J. H. Heckman
Farmer Cooperative Service
Membership Relations Branch

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE: Average 1947-56	YIELD PER ACRE: 1957	YIELD PER ACRE: Indicated July 1, 1958	PRODUCTION (In Thousands): Average 1947-56	PRODUCTION (In Thousands): 1957	PRODUCTION (In Thousands): Indicated June 1, 1958	PRODUCTION (In Thousands): Indicated July 1, 1958
Corn, all	bu.	38.8	46.8	45.2	3,144,304	3,402,832	---	3,311,249
Wheat, all	"	17.7	21.7	25.0	1,116,216	947,102	1,270,565	1,343,490
Winter	"	18.9	22.4	27.1	849,604	707,201	1,068,696	1,129,727
All spring	"	14.6	19.9	17.8	266,611	239,901	1/201,869	213,763
Durum	"	11.9	17.4	15.5	29,904	39,680	---	14,985
Other spring	"	14.9	20.5	18.0	236,707	200,221	---	198,778
Oats	"	34.3	37.4	39.3	1,293,976	1,308,360	---	1,255,244
Barley	"	27.2	29.0	28.3	302,770	435,695	---	423,175
Rye	"	12.8	15.9	16.8	22,359	26,528	---	31,386
Flaxseed	"	9.0	5.3	8.1	41,170	25,754	---	31,804
Rice	100 lb. bag	2/ 2,465	2/ 3,219	2/ 3,282	46,975	43,130	---	46,977
Hay, all	ton	1.42	1.65	1.57	105,094	121,402	---	114,246
Hay, wild	"	.80	.92	.88	11,087	11,313	---	10,607
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.16	2.27	2.12	46,887	69,092	---	63,339
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.41	1.49	1.43	27,055	22,087	---	22,160
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.04	1.16	1.17	5,768	4,852	---	5,001
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned)	100 lb. bag	2/ 1,088	2/ 1,157	2/ 1,207	16,825	15,771	---	18,269
Peas, dry field	"	2/ 1,136	2/ 1,229	2/ 1,151	3,440	3,270	---	2,360
Potatoes 4/	cwt.							
Winter	"	156.5	154.3	140.6	3,767	6,790	4,780	4,780
Early spring	"	134.2	139.5	126.8	3,224	4,408	3,904	3,904
Late spring	"	135.4	173.3	148.6	26,538	30,104	27,145	26,901
Early summer	"	82.0	89.7	100.1	9,920	9,047	9,574	10,459
Late summer	"	156.2	176.7	183.1	33,158	32,209	---	35,449
Fall	"	166.9	184.7	5/	152,008	156,981	---	5/
Total	"	153.6	173.3	5/	228,615	239,539	---	5/
Sweetpotatoes 4/	cwt.	54.7	63.3	62.2	19,772	18,053	---	17,542
Tobacco	lb.	1,315	1,479	1,551	2,134,443	1,660,553	---	1,688,559
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	21.6	24.4	25.8	6,795	6,750	---	7,332
Sugar beets	"	15.3	17.7	16.4	11,770	15,497	---	14,549
Hops	lb.	1,473	1,449	1,554	49,544	40,135	---	52,218
Pasture	pct.	6/ 82	6/ 90	6/ 88	---	---	---	---

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.
2/ Pounds.
3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
4/ Averages 1949-56.
5/ First estimate will be published August 11, 1958.
6/ Condition July 1.

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated June 1, 1958	Indicated July 1, 1958
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	1/108,163	118,548	---	123,920
Peaches	"	1/ 62,974	1/ 62,335	74,487	74,889
Pears	"	1/ 29,828	1/ 31,676	28,338	28,068
Grapes	ton	1/ 2,931	2,599	---	2,704
Cherries (12 States)	"	1/ 217	240	2/ 174	177
Apricots (3 States)	"	1/210	1/ 190	118	117

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 2/ Includes forecast for sour cherries in 5 Great Lakes States as of June 15.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 boxes	1,000boxes	1,000boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges and Tangerines	121,864	137,015	136,705	111,755
Grapefruit	46,456	45,380	44,780	40,350
Lemons	13,026	13,250	16,200	15,600

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
May	12,382	13,007	12,889	5,664	5,615	5,543
June	12,240	12,518	12,450	4,877	5,000	5,031
Jan.-June Incl.	62,177	67,014	66,978	32,401	32,447	31,529

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1947-56		1957		1958	
	Per-cent 1/	1,000 bushels	Per-cent 1/	1,000 bushels	Per-cent 1/	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain	30.4	866,424	36.3	1,122,706	33.5	1,025,932
Wheat (old crop)	6.2	69,721	6.0	59,896	5.3	50,291
Oats (" ")	17.1	227,984	16.7	193,708	21.0	275,124
Barley(" ")	12.7	36,903	11.2	42,265	14.3	62,462
Rye (" ")	10.0	2,223	9.5	2,006	9.2	2,452
Flaxseed(" ")	2/ 6.4	2/2,439	5.3	2,551	6.0	1,544
Soybeans	3.8	10,768	8.1	36,312	5.5	26,529
Sorghum grain	---	---	4.2	8,685	5.0	28,063

1/ Percent of previous year's crop. 2/ Short-time average.

CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1958 ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	1958 percent of 1957
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	81,256	72,656	73,185	100.7
Wheat, all	63,672	43,664	53,650	122.9
Winter	45,196	31,613	41,618	131.6
All spring	18,477	12,051	12,032	99.8
Durum	2,409	2,281	968	42.4
Other spring	16,068	9,770	11,064	113.2
Oats	37,752	34,984	31,926	91.3
Barley	11,110	15,000	14,939	99.6
Rye	1,737	1,671	1,863	111.5
Flaxseed	4,621	4,864	3,918	80.6
Rice	1,911	1,340	1,431	106.8
Sorghums (including sirup)	14,294	25,693	20,464	79.6
Cotton 1/	22,611	14,066	12,402	88.2
Hay, all	74,204	73,776	72,905	98.8
Hay, wild	13,796	12,358	11,988	97.0
Hay, alfalfa	21,809	30,487	29,817	97.8
Hay, clover and timothy 2/	19,217	14,872	15,486	104.1
Hay, lespedeza	5,489	4,182	4,258	101.8
Beans, dry edible	1,560	1,363	1,514	111.1
Peas, dry field	305	266	205	77.1
Soybeans 3/	15,936	21,804	24,414	112.0
Soybeans for beans	14,557	20,738	23,367	112.7
Peanuts 3/	2,501	1,777	1,762	99.2
Potatoes 4/ Total	1,493	1,383	1,452	105.1
Winter	24	44	34	77.3
Early spring	24	32	31	97.5
Late spring	197	174	181	104.2
Early summer	122	101	104	103.6
Late summer	214	182	194	106.2
Fall	912	850	909	106.9
Sweetpotatoes 4/	362	285	282	98.9
Tobacco	1,634	1,122	1,088	97.0
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	317	277	284	102.6
Sugar beets	769	878	886	100.9
Hops	34	28	34	121.3

1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1.
2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
3/ Grown alone for all purposes.
4/ Averages 1949-56.

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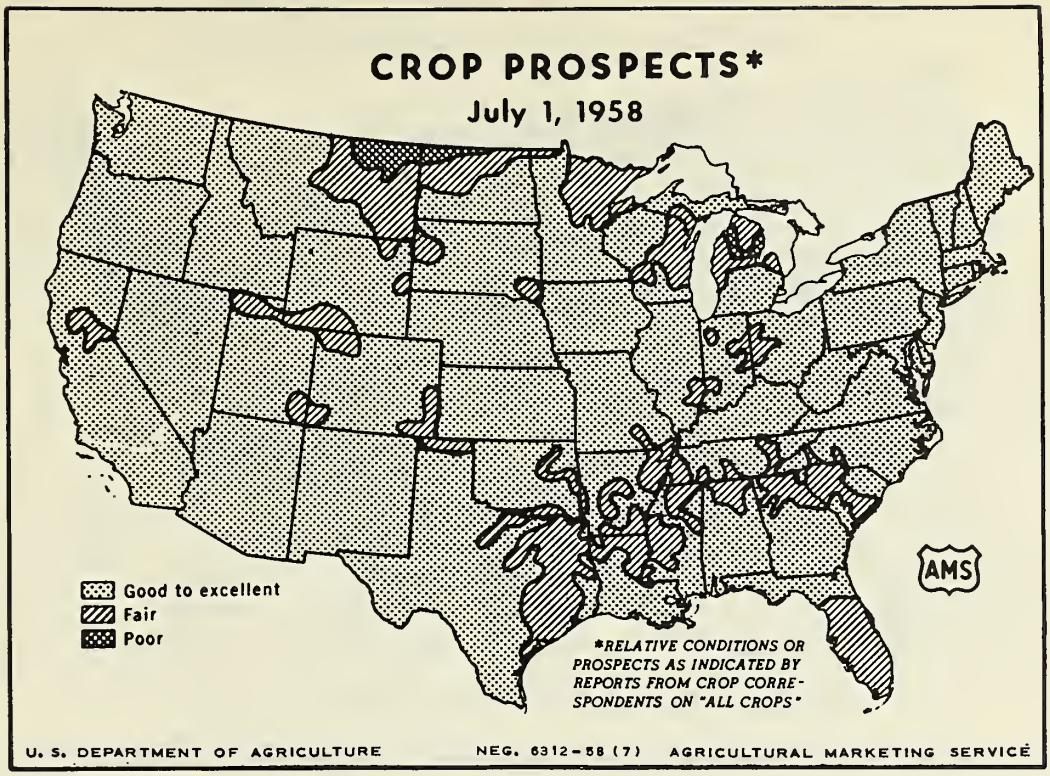
CROP PROSPECTS*
July 1, 1958
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
AMS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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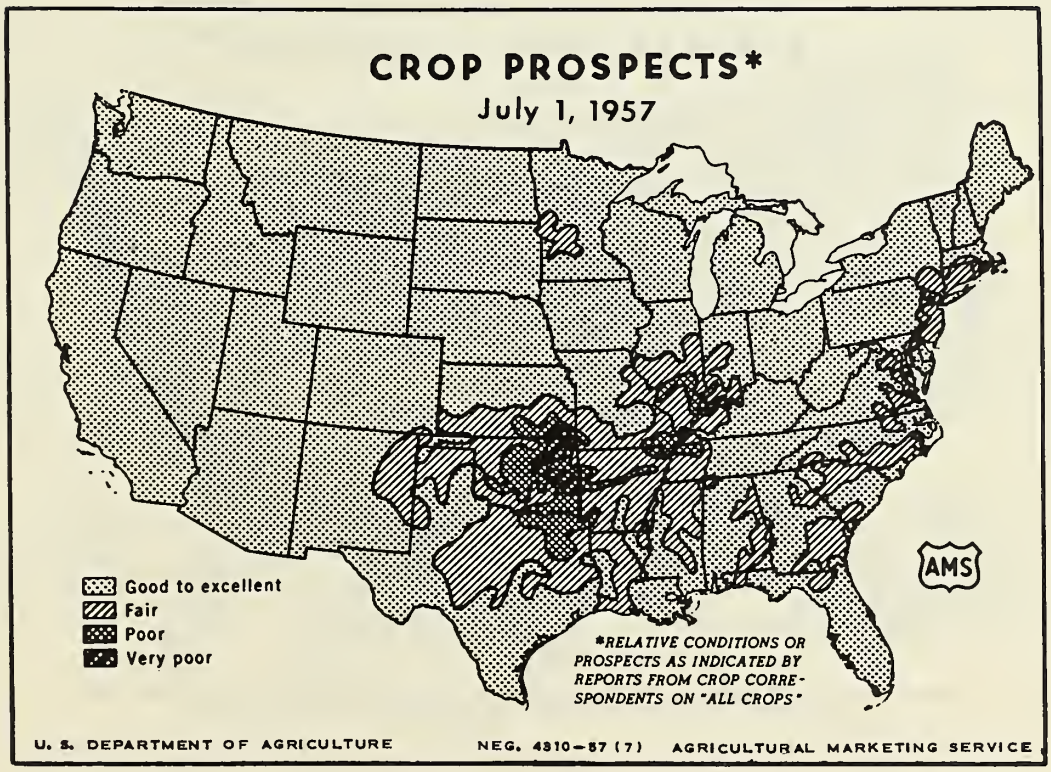
CROP PROSPECTS*
July 1, 1957
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
Very poor
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
AMS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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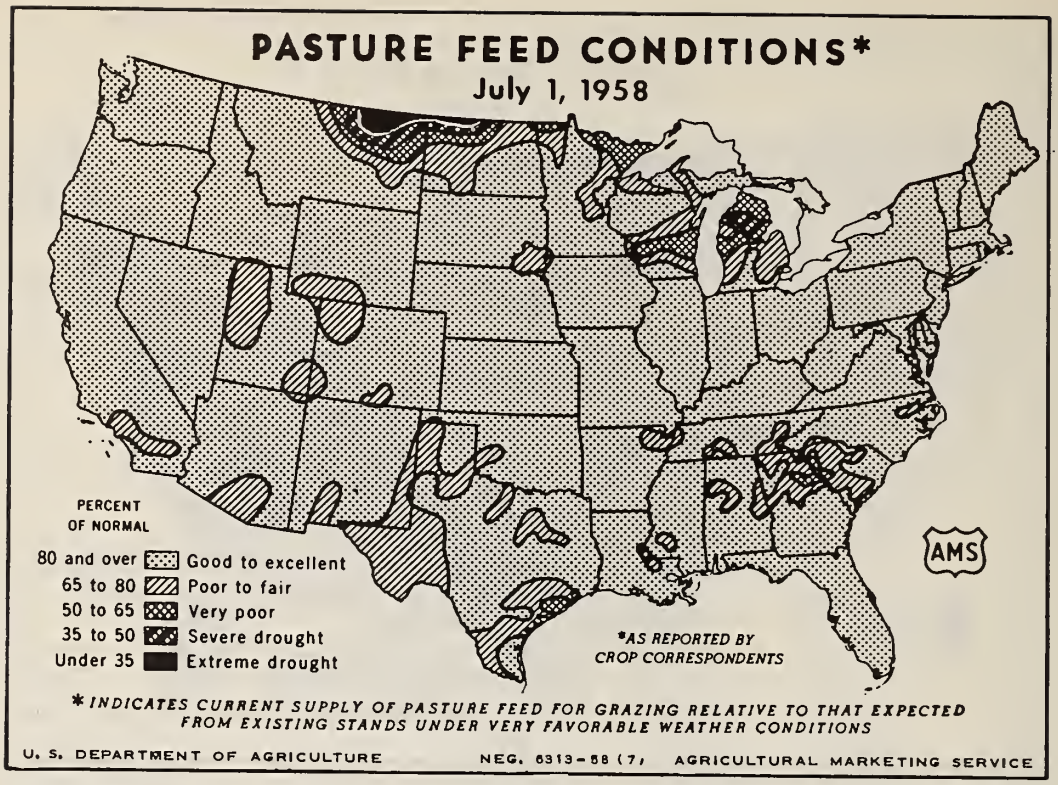
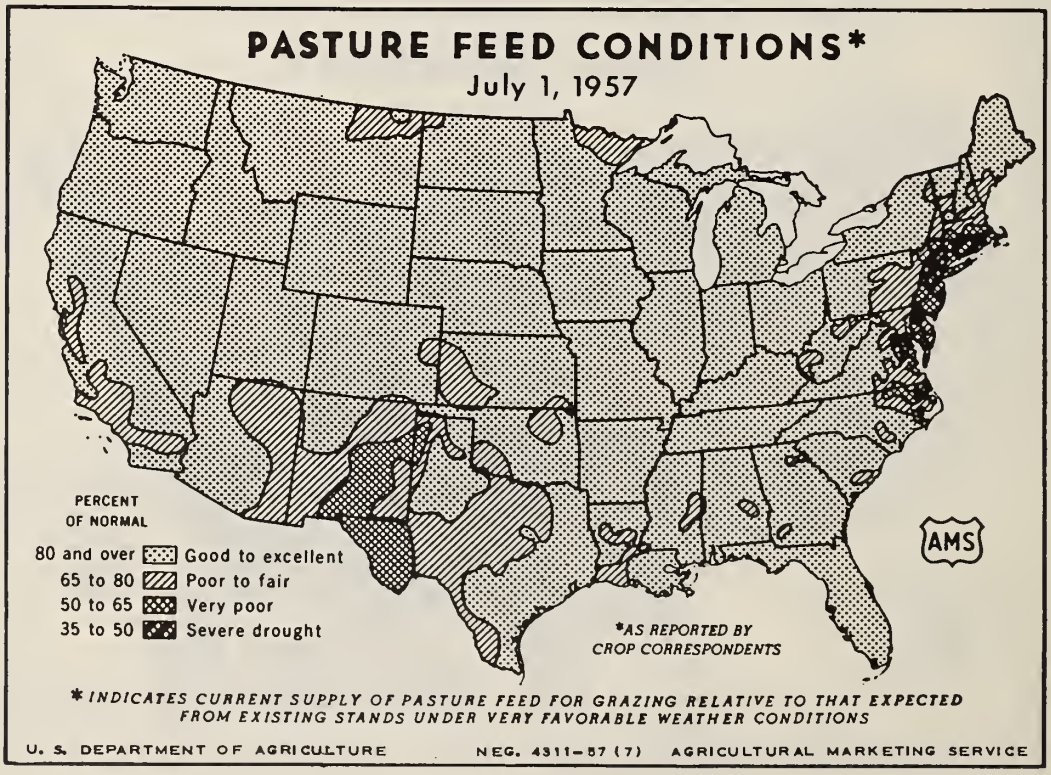

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
July 1, 1958
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
AMS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 6313-58 (7)
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
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PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
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*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
AMS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 4311-57 (7)
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1958

Total crop outturn equalling any previous year now appears likely for 1958. Total acreage harvested for all crops is expected to be slightly larger than in 1957 from the smallest total planted acreage in 40 years of comparable record. Crop developments through June and in early July have been mainly favorable despite instances of local flooding or other storm damage. Yield per acre levels, all crops considered, now seem likely to pull ahead of last year's record high unless tripped by late season hazards.

Winter wheat is setting a new production record with large effect on total crop outturn. Soybean acreage is record large and growth conditions are promising. The corn crop now looks slightly smaller than last year but well above average. Large to near-average crops of barley, oats, rye and dry beans are in prospect. A sharp cut in sorghum acreage assures a sizeable reduction in sorghum grain below last year's record crop. Cotton acreage planted may result in the smallest acreage for harvest in over 80 years. Hay tonnage will rank well below but second only to last year's record, ample for demands and well distributed. Forage growth continued generally favorable during June and most sections have good to excellent grazing. Livestock conditions generally remain excellent with little drought pressure to disturb marketings. Milk production rates per cow were at near record levels for July 1.

Prospects for "All Crops" as appraised by reporters for their localities, presented on page 5, show the generally favorable crop outlook despite some important sectional difficulties. Setbacks in South Central and Southeastern States resulting from too much wet and cold weather at planting time which delayed or caused loss of stands have not been entirely shaken off. In the northernmost areas with poorest prospects June rainfall was too scanty to overcome drought although the dry areas are less extensive than a month ago. Heavy rains which caused some flooding and ponding helped lower prospects in some Mississippi Valley and Ohio Valley sections. The cool first half of June over much of the Nation slowed crop progress but allowed for filling and development of small grains. Warmer weather more recently has increased growth and speeded maturity over wide areas.

Stated in index terms based on present estimates, the production composite reaches 106 thus matching three other years of largest production - 1957, 1956 and 1948. The yield per acre index at 129 continues the upward trend shown without a downturn since 1951, moving two points above last year. Succeeding reports will improve the basis for these over-all comparisons as interpolations now used for cotton, soybeans, sorghums and some other crops are replaced with estimates as the season progresses.

Winter wheat outturn continues to look the Nation's largest of record as combines clear fields in the northward-moving harvest. By early July, two-thirds of Kansas wheat was in the bin and larger proportions of acreage to the southward. Despite some storm loss and delay from wet fields, heavy yields of good test weight are common. Yield prospects in most plains areas

held up well or improved during the past months and also were well maintained in most other areas. The crop of 1,130 million bushels represents a new peak in both total outturn and yield per acre. A higher proportion of the planted acreage is being harvested for grain than in any year since 1919.

Spring wheat production of 214 million bushels is expected from an acreage nearly equal to last year. Yield prospects in the Northern Plains increased notably after fairly general rainfall and cool weather. The all wheat crop thus increases to 1,343 million bushels, the second largest of record exceeded only by 1947. An average size rice crop 9 percent larger than last year's small crop is growing on a moderately increased acreage with a new high level of per acre yields expected. Rye production looks the largest since 1942 from a ninth more acreage than in 1957 and record high yields.

A 3.3 billion bushel corn crop is in the making with prospects improved after a slow cool start in many sections. Stands in some sections are uneven and the crop still faces important critical periods of pollination and growth. The early crop in the lower South has excellent prospects. Good soil moisture and recently improved growing weather also promise to greatly aid Corn Belt fields during coming weeks.

Oats yield prospects gained rapidly in leading producing areas under June cool and moist weather. Production now looks only slightly below last year's near average crop with yield per acre a new record.

The small crop in Southeastern and South Central sections mainly results from acreage decreases caused by planting difficulties while in North Central sections competition of corn and soybeans reduced acreage. Oats acreage harvested for grain is smallest since the drought year 1934. Barley outturn looks slightly under last year's crop because of lower yield prospects in leading States. A sharp cut of a fifth in plantings of sorghums assures a reduction in sorghum grain from the 1957 record level. The feed grain total now seems likely to fall below the record 1957 level to a considerable degree unless corn and sorghum crops out-do themselves in later showings.

July 1 stocks of corn on farms are third largest of record but 9 percent below a year earlier. Oats stocks, old crop, were relatively large, a fifth above average for the date and 42 percent more than on farms a year earlier. Barley stocks were 48 percent larger than last year and 69 percent above average. Sorghum grain stocks were treble last year's and largest in three years of record. Rye stocks were well above both last year and average. Stocks of wheat, soybeans, and flaxseed were all sharply below a year earlier.

Planted acreage for 1958 harvest totaled 330 million acres and is the smallest in 40 years covered by comparable records. Principal reductions were made for sorghums, oats, cotton, flaxseed, and hay crops. Sharp planting increases were made in winter wheat, spring wheat other than durum and soybeans and important but relatively smaller increases in corn,

rice, dry beans, potatoes, sugar cane, sugar beets and certain vegetable crops. Moderate to small decreases occurred in barley, tobacco, dry field peas, sweet potatoes and peanuts. Much of the shaping of the acreage basis for the year's crops started in 1957 when heavy summer rains drove out the persistent Great Plains drought. More winter wheat went in waiting fields as the favored choice to cash in on productivity that had loafed or held back during the dry years. Drought-resistant sorghum looked less desirable than in the 1957 planting surge which developed after general rains. Hay crops and pastures quickened growth and built a record forage supply and carryover which somewhat lessened need for added haylands during 1958; a wet 1958 spring in many sections also signalled the arrival of another good forage year.

The fall and winter planting season in many South Central and South Eastern sections was so wet and cold that many plantings of winter oats, wheat and over crops were delayed and bypassed for a spring season which also proved slow and unfavorable. Most North Central areas had weather which permitted timely planting of spring grain, corn and soybeans. Planting in the Northern Plains and the Pacific Northwest was early. Middle Atlantic States and much of the Northeast had a slow opening season.

The harvested acreage total of 59 crops now appears likely to reach about 321 million acres, only slightly larger than either 1957 or the 1956 record low total of 319 million acres over a long period of years. The pattern of harvested acreage among the crops follows closely after the planting pattern since only moderate to light acreage loss now seems likely for most crops. For winter wheat - big time loser

some years - acreage loss has been lowest since 1919. Ample soil moisture pampered the well-started winter wheat, eased it through difficult periods leaving harvested acreage almost a third larger than in 1957. Spring wheat acreage is down very slightly despite a sharp slash in durum varieties. All wheat acreage will be nearly a fourth larger than last year. Corn acreage is up slightly from last year's low but still a tenth below average. Soybeans for beans gained an eighth in acreage. Hay acreage is down slightly, oats nearly a tenth, while almost a fifth less sorghum may be harvested.

Hay and forage prospects have been excellent since early in the season in response to adequate and sometimes excessive moisture. A total hay tonnage second highest of record is expected although 6 percent less than the 1957 record. Heavy early cuttings have been made and stored after varying gambles and some loss from rainy weather. Clover and mixed stands have thrived in central areas with increases in acreage and production from the low levels of recent drier years. Less acreage for alfalfa, grain hay and some other kinds is needed in many sections particularly following the heavy 1957 crops. Pasture condition on July averaged 88 percent, about 2 points below last year's high July rating but otherwise highest since 1951. Except for a narrowing northern strip and limited other sections which show on the pasture map on page 6, prospects for summer and fall grazing appear generally favorable. July condition of western range cattle and sheep equals or exceeds any year since 1947.

Total production of deciduous fruits is expected to be 2 percent greater than last year and 1 percent above average. The prospective apple crop is the largest since 1950, and the peach crop is expected to be the largest since 1947. The grape crop is also expected to be larger than last year, but below average. Indications for apricots, sweet cherries, sour cherries, plums, and prunes are below both last year and average.

Production of citrus for the 1957-58 season is below both last year and average. Except for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in California's areas outside of the Desert Valleys, harvest is virtually complete.

The total tonnage of almonds, filberts and walnuts is expected to be 3 percent below last year and 8 percent below average. The production of almonds will be sharply below both last year and average. However, for walnuts, production is expected to be larger than both last year and average. Although the indicated tonnage of filberts is above average it is approximately one-third less than last year.

Summer vegetable and melon production is expected to be 11 percent larger than in 1957. Principal gains are being made in tomatoes, sweet corn, green peppers and cabbage with marked declines in celery, lettuce, carrots, cucumbers, snap beans, and cauliflower. Production of summer melons of all types is up sharply; melon eaters can expect a fourth more than last year. Weather has set a moderate pace in moving most crops toward market except in the Northwest but without reducing production prospects. The early summer potato crop now looks about a sixth larger than last year's small crop and 5 percent above average. The late summer crop is about a tenth larger.

Vegetable acreage planted for processing is about 7 percent smaller than last year and 9 percent below average, reflecting an increase over previously reported intentions for some crops. More cabbage under contract for kraut and tomatoes are expected, little change in snap beans and small to sizeable reductions in acreage of green lima beans, beets, sweet corn, cucumbers, green peas and spinach.

Egg production during June edged 1 percent above June 1957, the first month of the year to surpass the 1957 level. All regions except West North Central and South Central shared in the increase. National laying rates which were record high for the month by a small margin helped bring the first 6 months up equal to last year. Laying flocks numbers in June averaged one percent smaller than in June 1957, slightly exceeding last year's numbers by the end of the month.

Milk production during June was one percent below last year after a slightly larger than usual seasonal decrease. Dairy reporters' herds, however, continued to set new records in milk flow per cow which on July 1 averaged 4 percent above last year's previous record for the date. Per cow rates were record high in all regions but the South Atlantic.

CORN: The 1958 corn crop is forecast at 3.3 billion bushels, 3 percent below last year but 5 percent above average. The yield, indicated at 45.2 bushels per harvested acre, is somewhat below the record 46.8 last year but far above the 38.8 bushel average. Growing conditions during most of June were not generally favorable for corn. Below normal June temperatures over most of the corn areas with frequent or heavy rains through the Ohio-Mississippi Valley and other sections retarded growth and delayed cultivation. However, warm, dry weather prevailing at the very end of June permitted cultivation and improved the color. The excellent soil moisture supplies will help the crop along during summer dry periods which usually occur in many sections.

The acreage planted to corn for all purposes is estimated at 74.4 million acres, 0.5 million above last year but 8.4 million below average. About 6.7 million acres of corn were placed in the Acreage Reserve or 1.5 million less than last year. The crop was planted by the usual date over most of the Corn Belt but planting was slowed by wet periods in most Eastern and Southern States. The indicated acreage for harvest for all purposes, at 73.2 million, is 0.5 million above last year. Major losses to date have been largely from flooding or ponding, mostly in Indiana and Illinois.

In the Corn Belt, production is forecast at 2.6 billion bushels or 5 percent below last year. The indicated yields per acre are below the high yields last year in all States except Ohio and Kansas. The change in weather in late June from cool and wet to hot and humid in northern and eastern areas of the Belt caused a sharp improvement in condition. In Illinois, corn height averaged 28 inches by July 4 compared with 21 inches a year earlier. A few fields were near tassel and some just up. The Indiana and Ohio crops showed improved color and growth by early July as temperatures increased. In Iowa about a third of the corn was "laid by." Corn borer infestation has been a problem since rainy June weather hampered spraying operations. In Minnesota, June temperatures were too low for optimum growth and corn height at the end of the month was slightly less than a year earlier. In South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, soil moisture supplies are generally good. However, insects are prevalent and recent hail storms have caused some severe damage.

The planted acreage in the East North Central area is 2 percent above last year and 1 percent higher in the West North Central area. The Nebraska acreage increased sharply because of less grower participation in the acreage reserve program.

In the North and South Atlantic areas, production is expected to exceed last year's crop which was sharply curtailed by severe drought from New Jersey southward through North Carolina. Below normal June temperatures and rain in many sections delayed June planting and caused uneven stands. Acreage planted in the Atlantic area is nearly the same as in 1957.

In the South Central area, production is forecast a little under the good crop last year. June rains caused some flooding and excessive moisture hindered cultivation. Cutworms and wireworms were active and thinned

stands. The planted acreage is below last year in all States in the area except Oklahoma and Texas. In the West, good supplies of water for irrigation assure another good corn crop. The planted acreage is above last year in Washington, Oregon and Utah but below in other Western States.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: The estimated 1,026 million bushels of corn on farms July 1, third highest of record, were 9 percent below the 1,123 million bushels on farms a year earlier but 18 percent above average. As of May 15, there were 410 million bushels under CCC farm loan including reseal and purchase agreement as compared with 537 million bushels the same date a year earlier.

Corn stocks on farms in the North Central States, estimated at 937 million bushels, were 7 percent smaller than on July 1, 1957 but were 23 percent larger than average. Stocks were relatively more abundant in the West North Central States where the 588 million bushels on farms were 12 percent larger than a year earlier. In the East North Central States, farm stocks of 349 million bushels were 28 percent smaller than a year earlier. Compared with July 1, last year, stocks on farms were down 37 percent in the North Atlantic, 34 percent in the South Atlantic and 14 percent in the South Central region. On the other hand, stocks on farms in the Western States, although small, were nearly triple a year earlier.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the April - June quarter totaled 647 million bushels compared with 498 million bushels in the same quarter of 1957 and the average disappearance of 499 million bushels. In the North Central States, disappearance during the quarter was 47 percent larger than a year earlier while disappearance in other regions was smaller.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is expected to total 1,343 million bushels, 73 million more than forecast on June 1 and the second largest crop of record. The prospective crop is two-fifths larger than the 1957 crop of 947 million bushels and one-fifth above average. Winter wheat production, estimated at 1,130 million bushels is 61 million bushels more than the June 1 forecast and 423 million bushels above 1957. All spring wheat production is estimated at 214 million bushels compared with 240 million bushels in 1957 and the average of 267 million bushels. Durum production is expected to be only about two-fifths of last year's production with July 1 prospects indicating a crop of only 15 million bushels compared with 40 million bushels harvested in 1957.

Total acreage of all wheat harvested for grain is expected to be the largest since 1954. The 53.6 million acres for harvest is 10.0 million--23 percent--more than the acreage harvested in 1957 but 10.0 million--16 percent--less than average. The 56.0 million acres seeded in the fall of 1957 and spring of 1958 is 12 percent more than the 49.9 million acres seeded a year earlier but is 23 percent less than average.

Current indications point to an all wheat abandonment and diversion of 4 percent of the total acreage planted. This compares with 13 percent not harvested for grain last year and the average of 13 percent.

WINTER WHEAT: A record winter wheat crop of 1,130 million bushels is in prospect for 1958. This is 61 million bushels more than forecast last month, 60 percent above the 707 million bushel 1957 crop and 33 percent above the average of 850 million bushels. The yield per harvested acre is indicated at a record 27.1 bushels, which compares with the previous record last year of 22.4 bushels and the average of 18.9 bushels.

In the southern and central Great Plains, harvest brought pleasant surprises to many growers as the outturn was generally above earlier expectations. Rains during the last week of June slowed harvesting in this area and caused some lush, heavy wheat to go down. Little loss was expected from this source. Increases from June 1 occurring largely in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota more than offset decreases in several other North Central, South Central and Western States.

Kansas prospects continued to climb during June. With cool weather and ample moisture during late June, late maturing wheat filled exceptionally well. Hot winds early in June blasted wheat in some areas of western Kansas, severely in some localities, causing a reduction in yield and test weight, but these losses were more than offset by improvement elsewhere. Quality was generally good over the remainder of the State. As combines started to roll central Kansas farmers found the outturn considerably above earlier expectations.

Harvest of Oklahoma wheat was virtually complete by July 1. Most of the remaining crop was in the eastern areas where late June rains hampered harvest operations and in the western end of the Panhandle. The eastern area suffered considerable loss but with harvest all but complete outturns were much above expectations.

In Texas, wheat harvest was complete except in the Panhandle area. Heavy rains the last week of June slowed combines but most of a bountiful crop had been harvested.

Winter wheat prospects in Nebraska were boosted during June. Harvest started late in June in southeastern and south-central areas but was delayed by frequent precipitation during the first week of July. The early harvest pointed toward high yields per acre.

Yields in Ohio, Indiana and Missouri remained unchanged even though storms caused some damage in Indiana. Illinois' yield was reduced somewhat as adverse weather took its toll. Harvest was running well behind a year ago as wet weather slowed maturity and kept soils wet.

Colorado production prospects were reduced as high temperatures and drying winds in early June caused premature ripening. Hail damage was also locally heavy. Harvest was earlier than usual and will be completed quickly, weather permitting.

Pacific Northwest wheat prospects also improved during June. Generally, moisture was adequate in June. Hot weather and drying winds did some damage but wheat generally maintained a high condition.

Harvest started during the last week of June.

The acreage of winter wheat seeded last fall is estimated at 43.6 million acres, an increase of 16 percent from the previous year but 19 percent below the 10-year average. The 41.7 million acres estimated for harvest this year represents an increase of 10 million acres over 1957 but is 8 percent below average. Abandonment, including diversion to uses other than grains, is the smallest since 1919. Abandonment of seeded acreage is indicated at 4.5 percent, only about a fourth of last year and average. Ample moisture in the Plains States was largely responsible for the very small loss of acreage. Texas and Oklahoma had the smallest acreage loss since 1926 and Kansas since 1931. In many Southeastern and South Central States, wet and cold weather caused some loss or diversion, but most other areas had relatively small loss.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: The Nation's 1958 spring wheat production is forecast at 214 million bushels, the second smallest since 1939. The indicated crop, based on July 1 conditions, is 11 percent less than last year and one-fifth below average. Production prospects were improved considerably by June rains in previously dry portions of the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana but declined in Utah and Washington. North Dakota's prospective production of 103 million bushels of spring wheat is by far the largest for any State. Yield per acre is forecast at 17.8 bushels, about two bushels lower than the 1957 record high but some 3 bushels above average.

Plantings of spring wheat in the United States in 1958 are estimated at 12.4 million acres, slightly above last year but otherwise smallest in 50 years of record. On July 1, abandonment was indicated at 3 percent of planted acreage, with 12,032,000 acres expected to be harvested, the smallest of record except for 1934 and 1936. There was a sharp drop in acreage of durum wheat, but a moderate increase in acreage of other spring wheat. North Dakota showed virtually no change in acreage from last year, while increases in South Dakota, Minnesota and Idaho were offset by decreases in Montana, Washington and Oregon.

DURUM WHEAT: Durum wheat production is forecast at 15 million bushels, only two-fifths of the 1957 crop and third smallest in more than two decades. A sharp reduction in acreage from the level of the past two years was primarily responsible for the low production. The prospective yield of 15.5 bushels per acre indicated on July 1 is moderately above average but lower than in the past two years. Replenished moisture supplies, cool weather and a minimum of damage from diseases and insects have favored the crop this year.

Durum wheat was planted on 1,002,000 acres in the four major producing States in 1958, only two-fifths as much as last year and the smallest acreage since records began in 1919. Lack of price incentives and absence of special Government programs favoring durum wheat resulted in sharp decreases in acreage in all producing States. With a small abandonment of 3 percent in prospect on basis of July 1 condition, the acreage for harvest is expected to be 968,000 acres, the smallest since 1934.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Production of spring wheat other than durum is forecast at 199 million bushels, a shade below last year's production and the second smallest crop since 1940. The yield per acre indicated on July 1 was 18.0 bushels per acre, well above average but 12 percent below last year. In the North Central spring wheat States, recovery from effects of earlier dry weather has been aided by recent rains. However, in Washington and Utah, dry hot weather during June hurt crop prospects.

Planted acreage of spring wheat other than durum wheat in the United States is estimated at 11,399,000 acres, up about one-seventh from last year but otherwise the smallest in four decades. There was a substantial increase in acreage in major producing States, particularly where acreage of durum wheat was reduced. North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Minnesota each showed increases of 10 to 30 percent. Acreage of spring wheat other than durum for harvest in 1958 is estimated at 11,064,000 acres, the smallest of record except for 1934, 1936, and 1957.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old wheat on farms July 1 are estimated at 50.3 million bushels. This quantity is about one-sixth smaller than the 59.9 million bushels remaining on farms a year earlier and less than three-fourths average. Stocks were below average in all parts of the country and lower than a year earlier in all regions except the the West where the 1957 crop was a tenth larger than the 1956 production. Eighty-five percent of the wheat remaining on farms was in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Idaho and Colorado. An estimated 5.3 percent of 1957 production remained on farms July 1.

Disappearance of wheat during the quarter ended June 30 was 126 million bushels. This was 18 percent larger than a year earlier but 19 percent smaller than the 154.9 million bushel average for the quarter. An estimated 82.2 million bushels of wheat moved from farm storages in the North Central States, compared with 69.7 million a year earlier and the average of 104.9 million for the quarter. Movement was especially heavy from farms in the Dakotas and relatively heavy from Nebraska farms. Disappearance from farms in the Western States was also at a rapid rate.

OATS: The 1958 oats crop is expected to total 1,255 million bushels--4 percent below last year and 3 percent below average following a sharp reduction in acreage. The yield of 39.3 bushels now in prospect is nearly 2 bushels above last year's yield and sets a new record for the nation. Yields are expected to turn out much better than last year for the East North Central, South Atlantic and South Central regions, while prospects are down slightly for the other regions.

Wet weather interferred with planting in many South Central and South Atlantic States and in Missouri and Kansas. Other North Central States had a favorable planting season but a dry May thinned some stands and straw is short. However, a cool, wet June was favorable for the grain to fill and yield prospects are generally good.

A continued decline in oats acreage in several important North Central States coupled with unfavorable weather at planting time in many States reduced oats seedings to 38 million acres this year. This is 12 percent below 1957, 14 percent below average and the smallest average of record. Acreage is below last year in most States except North Dakota and a few western States. Four of the important West North Central States accounted for over 2 million of the 5 million acre decline. The reduction in Minnesota and Iowa followed the downtrend of recent years but heaviest decreases were in Kansas and Missouri where farmers were not able to plant all of their intended acreage because of an unfavorable spring. Rather sharp decreases also were reported in acres planted for several South Central and South Atlantic States where wet weather interfered with the planting of both winter and spring oats.

Farmers plan to harvest 31.9 million acres of oats for grain in 1958--9 percent below last year, 15 percent below average and the smallest acreage for grain since 1934. The important West North Central States still account for a little more than 1/2 of the oats acreage for grain although acreage for harvest this year is 9 percent below a year earlier and 20 percent below average. The sharpest reduction for this group occurred in Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. Acreage for harvest is also down rather sharply in some of the South Central and South Atlantic States where unfavorable weather interfered with planting.

OAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop oats on farms on July 1 are estimated at 275 million bushels--42 percent more than a year earlier and 21 percent more than average. Stocks were larger than a year earlier in all regions except the South Atlantic States where relatively few oats are stored on farms.

The 12 North Central States held 243 million bushels--88 percent of the nation's total carryover of oats. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois had less oats on hand than on July 1, 1957 in contrast to the sharp increase in the total for the region. The largest holdings were in Iowa with 45.6 million bushels; Minnesota, 43.6 million; South Dakota, 39.8 million; and Wisconsin, 32.2 million.

Disappearance from April 1 to July 1 totaled 267.5 million bushels which is about average for this period but over a fifth more than the comparable 3 months in 1957. Greater disappearance than average in the North Atlantic, West North Central, South Central and Western Regions offset less than average disappearance in the East North Central and South Atlantic Regions.

SOYBEANS: Another record acreage of soybeans is in prospect, thus maintaining the upward trend that has continued for nine consecutive years. Soybeans planted alone for all purposes are estimated at 24.4 million acres. This is 12 percent above the previous record of 21.8 million acres planted last year although less than 2 percent above the March 1 intended acreage. Of the total acreage (alone plus interplanted) planted to soybeans this year, about 23.4 million acres will be harvested for beans, if growers carry out their intentions as of July 1. This is 13 percent above last year, the previous high, and is not only a record acreage but is also the highest percentage -- nearly 95 percent of the total acreage to be harvested for beans.

The first forecast of the 1958 soybean production will be published in the August Crop Production report.

The 1958 soybean season is off to an early start. Plantings averaged much earlier than last year and were virtually completed well before July 1,

except in some areas where soybeans follow small grains. The crop generally made good progress in June although cool weather retarded growth somewhat. Moisture supplies, with few exceptions, are ample and in a few localities excessive. Floods did considerable damage in Indiana and some replanting was necessary. In some areas, plantings were larger than planned because a considerable acreage of other spring crops could not be planted because of wet weather. Part of this land was diverted to soybeans which can be planted later than most spring crops.

In the North Central area, which accounts for more than three-fourths of the total soybean acreage, plantings are 11 percent above last year. Increases are reported for all producing States, with the smallest gains--from 3 to 9 percent--indicated in the older established area of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. Increases in the other North Central States range from 15 percent in Michigan to 50 percent in Kansas. Minnesota and Missouri alone account for an increase of more than 800,000 acres over last year. Minnesota now ranks second to Illinois in planted acres with Iowa a close third. Plantings in the North Central States were generally early, much earlier than last year and in most States earlier than average. Early growth was slow due to the cool, wet weather but with warmer weather late in June and early July the crop is making excellent progress.

The minor producing North Atlantic area is the only region reporting a reduction from last year. This was probably the result of the very poor 1957 season which may have discouraged many farmers from planting this year. In the South Atlantic States, the overall increase is small with decreases in Maryland and North Carolina nearly offsetting small gains in the other producing States. Small grain harvest was delayed in some localities by cool, wet weather, and soybeans to be planted after small grain harvest were a little late. Sharp acreage gains are indicated in the South Central States, with increases reported in all producing States except Alabama, where no change is indicated. Arkansas, the largest producer of the area, also shows the largest acreage increase, nearly one-half million acres above last year. A part of this increase is a diversion from oats and cotton to soybeans. An added incentive was the record yields received from the 1957 crop.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Soybeans in farm storages on July 1 are estimated at 26.5 million bushels. This is nearly 10 million bushels less than on July 1 a year ago but still the third highest of record for the date. The 10-year average for July 1 is only 10.8 million bushels.

Disappearance from farms of about 90 million bushels from April 1 to July 1 was the highest of record for the period and compares with about 78 million bushels for the same period in 1957. The previous high disappearance was almost 81 million bushels for the same period in 1955.

There has been little incentive for farmers to hold soybeans, as prices have held near the support levels for several months. Planting was virtually complete by July 1, therefore little seed was on hand. Most of the soybeans on farms July 1 were under Government loans which matured May 31. Some of these soybeans on which loans matured had not yet moved from farms. Almost 94 percent of the farm stocks were in the North Central area with two states--Minnesota and Iowa--accounting for more than 55 percent of the total.

BARLEY: July 1 conditions indicate a 1958 barley crop of 423 million bushels, 3 percent below the 1957 record crop of 436 million bushels. The 1947-56 average production is 303 million bushels. A slightly smaller acreage for harvest in 1958 and a lower prospective yield accounts for the indicated decline from 1957. Approximately 45 percent of the Nation's 1958 crop is in 3 States, North Dakota, California and Montana, while Washington, Oregon, Minnesota, Kansas, Idaho, Oklahoma, Colorado and South Dakota account for an additional 34 percent of the crop. Growing conditions improved late in the season in North Dakota and Montana but even so, yields are expected to be a little below average. California had favorable conditions early in the growing season but hot, dry weather in May caused production prospects to decline. A number of central and south central States are obtaining excellent yields this year particularly Oklahoma, where a record high yield per harvested acre is being realized. Harvest of fall-sown barley is well advanced in many areas and combining is about finished in a number of producing States.

Total barley acreage seeded in the fall of 1957 and the spring of 1958 is estimated at 16.3 million acres -- slightly less than the previous season but 30 percent more than average. North Dakota, which leads in barley acreage, has a record-large planting this year. The increase over last year is largely due to planting barley on flax land following the disastrous season for flax in 1957. Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas also have more acreage than last year but all other important barley States show declines. In California, which is usually the leading State in production, acreage is less than last year but above average. Flooding and wet ground caused some unusual abandonment in the Sacramento Valley, but this was almost offset by less than usual losses in marginal dry-land areas of the State.

Barley for harvest as grain is estimated at 14.9 million acres for the United States, about the same as in 1957 but 34 percent above average. Abandonment and non-grain uses are indicated at 8 percent of the total seeded acreage, which compares with 9 percent last year and the average of 11 percent.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of old barley July 1, estimated at 62.5 million bushels, were the highest since 1943, 48 percent larger than last year and 69 percent above average. This large carryover reflects the record high production of 1957. Stocks of barley on Montana farms of 16.9 million bushels were more than double those of a year earlier and were nearly 3 1/2 times average. North Dakota farm stocks at 14.3 million bushels were 5 percent smaller than last year but a third above average. Stocks were larger than a year earlier in the other major producing States of the Central and Western Regions except in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Oregon and California. Stocks in eastern States were below a year earlier but above average while stocks in southern States were above both last year and average.

Disappearance from farms during April through June was a record 86.7 million bushels and exceeded disappearance during the same quarter last year by 36 percent and the average by 80 percent.

RYE: Rye production is indicated at 31.4 million bushels, about 18 percent larger than the 1957 crop and 40 percent above average. This is the largest production since 1942. The indicated yield of 16.8 bushels per acre is the highest of record and compares with 15.9 bushels in 1957, the previous record high, and the 10-year average of 12.8 bushels per acre.

Nearly three-fifths of the 1958 crop is expected to be produced in the Plains States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. This 5-State area indicates more than a fourth larger production than last year. North Dakota production is expected to be a fourth above last year, South Dakota one-eighth larger, Nebraska and Kansas up one-third and Oklahoma nearly three-fourths above 1957. After dry weather during most of May, condition of the crop in North Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin improved with late May and June rains. In the other Plains States and Washington, growing conditions during the spring and early summer were unusually favorable, indicating record or near record yields. Above average yields are expected in most other rye producing States.

The estimated 1,863,000 acres for harvest as grain is 11 percent above last year and 7 percent greater than average. Most of the acreage increase is in the North Central States where the acreage for harvest is 15 percent larger than last year. Most of the acreage not harvested for grain is plowed under as a green manure crop or used for hay and pasture.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop rye on farms July 1 this year totaled 2,452,000 bushels -- 22 percent above a year earlier and 10 percent above average. Disappearance of 5,295,000 bushels of rye from farms during the April-June quarter was nearly double the average disappearance for the quarter. Old crop rye remaining on farms in the nine major producing States was more than a year ago except in Illinois, Minnesota and North Dakota. These nine States--Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Washington -- each produced more than a million bushels of rye in 1957 and accounted for four-fifths of the Nation's farm stocks of rye on July 1, 1958.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is forecast at 31.8 million bushels, 23 percent greater than last year's production, but nearly a fourth smaller than the 1947-56 average. The increased production from 1957 is due entirely to higher expected yields as the acreage for harvest is about a fifth smaller. A heavy infestation of Aster yellows in the Dakotas and Minnesota was a major factor in the small 1957 production.

The three most important flax States - the Dakotas and Minnesota - are expected to produce more than 90 percent of the Nation's flaxseed crop. Planting in these States was extended over a relatively long period due to delaying rains in late May and June. In North Dakota, fields ranged from just planted to full bloom and beyond on July 1.

Reports indicate about 10 percent of the flax was in or past the bloom stage. Many fields have become weedy. Some of the earliest fields in South Dakota were forming bolls while latest plantings were only 2 inches high on July 1. Soil moisture in the main producing northeastern third of the State has been mostly adequate this spring. The northwestern part of Minnesota is dry and experienced frosts in May and June. However, flax planting in this area was sharply curtailed because of the disappointing season last year, resulting in a larger proportion of the crop being located in the higher-yielding west central and southwestern districts. For the State, yield prospects are about average.

Farmers have planted an estimated 4,117,000 acres of flax this year, one-fourth less than 1957 and 15 percent under the 1947-56 average. The acreage planted is 11 percent less than intentions reported in early March. The sharp reduction from last year in planted acres occurred in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Montana. Acres planted in Texas increased 44 percent and California increased 34 percent.

Abandonment is expected to be about 4.8 percent, compared with 12.5 percent in 1957 and the average of 4.4 percent. Acreage to be harvested is estimated at 3,918,000 acres, 19 percent less than last year and 15 percent below average.

FLAXSEED STOCKS: Stocks of flaxseed remaining on farms July 1 are placed at 1,544,000 bushels. These holdings are only about 60 percent of the 2,551,000 bushels on farms a year earlier and compare with average July 1 stocks of 2,439,000 bushels. Almost three-fourths of the current holdings are in North Dakota.

Disappearance from farms during the quarter ended June 30 amounted to 5.3 million bushels. This is down sharply from the record-large movement of 14.5 million in this quarter last year and compares with average disappearance of 6.8 million bushels for the period.

COTTON: Cotton in cultivation July 1, 1958 is estimated at 12,402,000 acres. This is 12 percent less than the 14,066,000 acres in cultivation July 1, 1957. Heavier participation in the Soil Bank--nearly 5 million acres in 1958 compared with 3 million in 1957--accounts for most of the reduction from last year. The 1947-56 average acreage in cultivation July 1 is 22,611,000 acres.

The 1958 planted acreage is estimated at 12,584,000 acres, 12 percent less than the 14,310,000 acres planted in 1957, and compares with the 1947-56 average of 23,192,000 acres. About 1.4 percent of the planted acreage this year was not in cultivation July 1, compared with the 1947-56 average of 2.3 percent.

Prior to this year, laws governing issuance of official cotton acreage reports specified that the initial report on acreage should be the acreage in cultivation July 1. However, in May 1958, the law was amended to require that the initial report relate to the acreage actually planted. This will make cotton acreage reports comparable with those for other important crops.

The first estimate of acreage for harvest this year will be issued on September 8. However, if the percent of the acreage in cultivation July 1 which is harvested equals the 10-year average, the 1958 acreage harvested would be 11,928,000 acres. This would be the smallest harvested acreage since 1876 and would compare with 13,558,000 acres in 1957.

In New Mexico, Arizona and California, weather has been generally favorable and the crop is making excellent progress. Cotton prospects are also very promising in Texas and most of Oklahoma. In all other States, the cool, wet spring delayed planting and the crop is from two to three weeks late. With planting delayed by wet weather, dry soils in late May and early June retarded germination in northeast Arkansas, Missouri, west Tennessee, and north Alabama and Georgia with growth and stands irregular. Most of the early planted acreage in Mississippi had to be replanted following heavy rains in early May. In the southern third of the Belt, plant growth has been good to excessive. While the number of boll weevils was comparatively light early in the season, infestation is increasing but is generally being held in check by application of insecticides.

ALL HAY: The 1958 hay crop is forecast at 114.2 million tons--6 percent less than the record crop of 1957 but 9 percent above average. Growing conditions have been generally favorable, although spring weather was too dry in Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. In most areas, rains spoiled considerable hay during the curing of early cuttings. Production prospects in the North Central Region with over half of the total crop, were 12 percent below last year but are still 8 percent above average. The Atlantic States expect a total hay crop of 18.8 million tons, 9 percent larger than last year but about average. Conditions in these States have been mostly favorable this year with plenty of moisture in contrast to drought last summer, especially in New Jersey, western Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. The South Central Region expects a crop about the same as in 1957 but the West is down about 3 percent. Both are indicated above average. Better prospects than last year in California are more than offset by declines in most of the other Western States.

Farmers and ranchers expect to harvest 72.9 million acres of all hay in 1958. This is about one percent below last year, and 2 percent below average, and the smallest acreage harvested since 1949. The North Central Region, with more than half of the Nation's hay acreage, shows a decline of about 931,000 acres. Elsewhere in the country there is little change from last year's acreage. A slight decrease is forecast for the Western Region while the Atlantic and South Central Regions indicate slight increases. The 11.3 percent decrease in grain hay acreage, accompanied by slight decreases in wild and other hay, more than offset slight increases in acreage of clo-tim, lespedeza and soybeans for hay.

The 1958 production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is forecast at 63.3 million tons, 35 percent above average but about 8 percent below last year's record crop of 69.1 million tons. The North Central and Western Regions show decreases in both acreage and production over last year while the Atlantic and South Central Regions registered gains in acreage and production. The most notable decreases occurred in the North Central States where over one-half of the U. S. production is grown.

The acreage of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures expected to be cut for hay this year, at 29.8 million acres, is 2 percent below last season but 37 percent above average. Decreased acreage in the North Central and Western

Regions more than offset increases indicated in the Atlantic and South Central Regions. Huge carryovers from last year's large hay and feed grain crops seem to be the principal reason for the lower acreage in the predominant alfalfa area. Wisconsin is the only State in the North Central Region that expects to cut a larger acreage than last year. The indicated acreage in all States is above average except Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and Arizona, which are only slightly to moderately below average.

Indicated production of clover, timothy, and clover-grass mixtures, at 22.2 million tons, is slightly larger than last year but 18 percent below average. Small increases in the eastern States where farmers experienced hay shortages last winter more than offset decreases in the North Central and Western Regions. Prospective production in the important North Central Region is down almost 4 percent despite an 8.5 percent increase in acreage. Dry weather during early stages of growth in the northern States and rains in most areas during the curing period account for most of the lower yields.

The acreage of clover, timothy, and clover-grass mixtures to be cut for hay is placed at 15.5 million acres, about 4 percent more than last year but 19 percent below average. The important North Atlantic Region continued the downtrend in Clo-tim hay acreage with 2 percent less acres than last year. The important North Central Region, however, shows a sharp increase. The South Atlantic and South Central States also have more acreage while the West remains about the same. In the Central and Southern States, new seedings of clover generally made excellent stands.

Farmers expect to cut 5.0 million tons of lespedeza hay in 1958 compared with 4.9 in 1957 and the average of 5.8 million tons. Missouri, the leading lespedeza State, will produce more tonnage than last year as a result of increased acreage. All principal producing areas expect to cut more hay than in 1957 except the South Central Region which will harvest 4 percent less lespedeza hay.

The acreage of lespedeza to be cut for hay, at 4.3 million acres, is about 2 percent above last year but 22 percent below average. Missouri, the leading lespedeza growing State, is expecting an increase of 7 percent while Tennessee, the second ranking State, expects to harvest 4 percent less than last year. The North Central and South Atlantic Regions show increases in acreage, while the South Central Region, with about half of the U.S. total, expects a very slight decrease from 1957.

The production of wild hay in 1958 is forecast at 10.6 million tons, about 6 percent below last year and 4 percent below average. Production is expected to be smaller than last year in all States except Oklahoma, Nevada, Oregon, and California. Missouri production will be about the same. Principal reductions are occurring in the important West North Central States, mainly because of heavy carryover of most feeds and good prospects for feed grains and hay this season.

The acreage of wild hay cut and to be cut in 1958 is estimated at 12.0 million acres, down 3 percent from last year's cutting of 12.4 million. Most of the indicated decrease is in Nebraska where large tonnage was carried over and prospects are good for high yields per acre this year. Other important States indicating less acreage to be harvested this year are North Dakota, Kansas and Montana. South Dakota, the leading State, expects to harvest slightly more wild hay than last year. The Western Region intends to cut about the same acreage as in 1957.

PEANUTS: The 1958 acreage of peanuts planted alone for all purposes (picking and threshing, hay, hogging off and other uses) is estimated at 1,762,000 acres. This is about one percent less than the revised estimate of 1,777,000 acres planted for these purposes in 1957.

Revised estimates of acreage and production for the 1956 and 1957 crops are also shown in this report. For 1957, significant revisions were made of picked and threshed acreage and production estimates from those published in December 1957. Unfavorable late harvesting weather in all three important peanut areas ranging from heavy rains and snow to freezing weather prevented growers from harvesting some acreage and lowered yields on many late harvested fields.

For 1958, the acreage planted in the Virginia-Carolina areas is unchanged from last year. Acreage allotments in this area are the same as for 1957 except for a slight increase in Tennessee for growers of Valencia-type peanuts. In the Southeast area, the acreage planted alone is down about 2 percent. Florida, where a sizeable acreage is planted for purposes other than picking and threshing, is down 5 percent while both Georgia and Alabama are down 2 percent from 1957 plantings.

For the Southwest area, acreage is up about 2 percent from last year. New Mexico growers, taking advantage of an increased allotment for Valencia-type peanuts, have increased their plantings this year. In Oklahoma, growers are increasing their acres grown alone by 6 percent. Heavy rains and wet fields last year prevented many growers from getting in all of their planned acreage. Texas acreage is unchanged from last year.

The 1958 crop is off to a good start in all important areas. In the Southwest area, the crop is in generally good condition and making satisfactory progress. Most sections in this area were benefited by scattered rains and showers during the latter part of June and except for scattered localities, moisture supplies are adequate for the present. Light, scattered showers to heavy rains also occurred over the Southeast peanut area the last half of June. The crop here is generally in excellent condition with good stands, although some localized sections in Alabama were needing rain. In the Virginia-Carolina area, all replanting has been completed. Moisture is ample and the crop is progressing nicely except for some grassy fields, but this is not considered a serious problem at this time.

The first estimate of acreage for picking and threshing and the first forecast of 1958 production will be published in the August Crop Production Report.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans in 1958 is forecast at 18,269,000 bags (100 pounds cleaned basis). This is 16 percent above last year, 9 percent above average and the highest production since 1949. The indicated yield of 1,207 pounds per acre is well above last year and with the exception of the 1,210 pounds per acre produced in 1956 is the highest of record.

With few exceptions the dry bean crop has made an unusually good start. Planting was completed with little difficulty and growing conditions have

been favorable. In the Northeast bean area, Michigan, the principal producer, has excellent prospects. Planting in that State was early and conditions on July 1 were reported near the highest of record. In New York, planting was delayed by wet, cool weather. Early development was slow. However, above normal temperatures starting June 29 have had a stimulating effect on bean growth.

In the Northwest bean area, above average yields are expected in all producing States except Nebraska. In that State a considerable acreage was damaged by hail and replanting was necessary. The early planted beans have developed slowly because of the cool weather. Prospects in Idaho and Washington are excellent with Washington expecting the highest yields of record.

In the Southwest (Pinto area)- Colorado, the principal producer, expects about average yields. Beans in the irrigated sections have made satisfactory progress although some replanting was necessary due to hail damage. In the Southwest non-irrigated section of the State, beans made an unusually good start but moisture supplies are beginning to get short. However, with normal weather good yields are still to be expected. The California crop has made a good start with favorable planting and growing conditions. Growers on July 1, were still planting Pinks and Blackeyes, mostly second crop after grain.

The planted acreage of dry beans is estimated at 1,591,000 acres, 9 percent above last year but 3 percent below average. Acreage increases over last year are reported in all producing areas although the increase is very small in the Northeast area -- only one percent above last year. In the Northwest bean area, the acreage planted is more than a fourth larger than last year with outstanding increases in Nebraska, Idaho, Wyoming and Washington. In the Southwest area, Colorado shows an increase of 8 percent over last year. The same increase is also reported for all beans in California. The large Lima acreage is only 3 percent above last year while Baby Limas are 11 percent up. The "other" bean acreage in California is 9 percent larger than last year with increases expected for Small Whites, Pinks, Blackeyes, Red Kidneys and Garbanzos.

Dry Peas: Production of dry peas in 1958 is expected to total only 2,360,000 bags (100 pounds cleaned basis), the smallest crop since 1940. Prospective production is more than one-fourth less than last year and nearly one-third less than average. The short crop is largely the result of a small planted acreage as the yield of 1,151 pounds per acre, although less than last year, is slightly above the average of 1,136 pounds per acre (cleaned basis).

Most of the dry pea crop, nearly seven-eighths of the production is concentrated in Idaho and Washington. In Idaho above average yields are expected with the crop making good progress especially the irrigated acreage in the south. The North Idaho peas were planted in good time with ample soil moisture, however, heat caused some damage to blooms particularly in the lower elevations. In Washington, hot weather during June materially reduced prospects, but rains and cooler weather at the

critical period prevented more serious damage. Yields in the minor producing States are expected to be above average but production will be low because of the reduction in acreage.

The 1958 planted acreage of dry peas is estimated at 226,000 acres, down one-fifth last year, nearly one-third less than average and the lowest planted acreage in two decades except for 1952. Idaho and Washington, the two major producing States, show reductions of 26 and 14 percent, respectively. Low prices received by growers for dry peas the last two years were perhaps the greatest factor contributing to the decline in acreage. Prices have been especially low during the past season. About 205,000 acres are indicated for harvest in 1958. This is 23 percent below last year and the lowest harvested since 1939. Abandonment is expected to be slightly above last year and average.

ALL SORGHUMS: The acreage planted and to be planted to sorghums for all purposes in 1958 is estimated at 21,698,000 acres--20 percent below the record high acreage in 1957 but 36 percent above average. The decline in sorghum acreage was largely confined to the Great Plains States where there was a sharp increase in wheat seeded for 1958 harvest, most of which will be harvested. The acreage to be harvested for all purposes this year is indicated at 20.5 million acres compared with 25.7 million last year and the average of 14.3 million.

Moisture supplies are excellent for the sorghum crop in practically all areas with an unusually high percentage of the crop planted by late June. However, grasshoppers have plagued the crop in the central Great Plains area and some replanting has been necessary because of washouts or insect damage. The first forecast of sorghum grain production will be published in the August Crop Production Report.

In Texas, the 8.7 million acres planted is down 6 percent from last year. Harvest of an excellent crop got underway in late June in the Lower Valley and Coastal Bend. Early plantings in the Panhandle were up to good stands. The planted acreage in Kansas declined a third from last year with about as much decline in Oklahoma and New Mexico and an even greater reduction in Colorado. Most sorghums were planted in the area by late June and emerged to good stands except where insect damaged. The planted acreage in Nebraska and Iowa declined about one-fifth from last year with a greater decrease in South Dakota. Planted acreage increased this year in Missouri and most States to the south and east where most of the acreage was planted by early July. Some sorghums are planted on harvested oat or wheat land in this area. The California acreage is up this year as a result of good spring rains and the increased use of sorghum grain as a second crop following early grains and potatoes.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of sorghum grain remaining on farms on July 1 this year totaled 28.1 million bushels, largest for the date in the 3-years of record, but represented only 5 percent of last years "bin-buster" crop. About three-fourths of the sorghum grain was on farms in Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas. Disappearance from farms during the April-June quarter was rapid, as 68 million bushels was fed or moved off farms. Need of storage space for small grains being harvested together with low quality of some sorghum grain caused producers to reduce stocks substantially.

RICE: A rice crop of 47 million equivalent 100-pound bags is indicated for 1958. This would be 9 percent above the small crop produced last year and the same as average. The larger crop compared with last year is due to both higher expected yields and more acreage. The yield per acre of 3,282 pounds is 63 pounds above the record established last year and one-third above average. The estimated 1,431,200 acres for harvest is almost 7 percent above the small acreage harvested last year but 25 percent less than average.

In the Southern area, which includes Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, a crop of over 36 million bags is in prospect compared with about 34 million bags produced last year. Record high yields per acre are indicated for Texas and Louisiana and yields in Missouri are expected to be second only to last year's record yield. Arkansas and Mississippi yields are below other recent high yields but well above average. Rice in the Southern area got off to a late start but is earlier than last year.

Much of the acreage was seeded late in Missouri, Arkansas, and Mississippi due to frequent and excessive rains which delayed land preparation as well as seeding. Much replanting was necessary — two or more times in some instances. Stands are spotted in some areas and late planted fields are more grassy than usual. The crop is late in Louisiana but stands are good and water plentiful. The crop was seeded a little late in Texas but stands and progress of growth have been good.

In California, production is placed at 10.8 million bags compared with 9.3 million bags last year. The indicated yield per acre of 4,200 pounds is equal to the record established in 1956. Plantings in California were later than usual because of persistent, heavy rains that saturated soils and delayed land preparation. Good weather in late April allowed rapid seeding and the crop is in excellent condition. Water supplies are ample for summer irrigation needs.

The total acreage seeded to rice is estimated at 1,448,200 acres, 6 percent above last year but 25 percent below average. The increase is due primarily to reduced participation in the Acreage Reserve Program. About 173,000 acres were placed in the Reserve Program, about 70,000 acres less than last year.

APPLES: Although much depends upon future growing conditions, July 1 prospects point to the largest commercial apple crop, nationally, since 1950. If the July 1 estimate of 123,920,000 bushels is realized, production will be about 5 percent above last year and 15 percent above average. The Eastern apple-producing States are expecting 54,285,000 bushels, or 44 percent of the national total. This compares with 48,940,000 bushels or 41 percent of the total last year. All of the Eastern States expect larger crops than last year except southern New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. The indicated 1958 crop in the Central States is 20,885,000 bushels, or 17 percent of the national total. Last year, this region produced 20,546,000 bushels which was also 17 percent of the Nation's crop. In this area, prospective increases over last year in the South Central States and in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota are partially offset by decreases in the other States. The Western apple States expect 48,750,000 bushels, or 39 percent of the United States total. This compares with 49,062,000 bushels, or 41 percent last year. Washington's prospective production is 32,500,000 bushels, only 2 percent below last year's large crop.

Oregon's prospects are also below last year but still above average. In California and Colorado, the indicated production as of July 1 is above both last year and average.

In New England, June weather was moderately favorable for apples. The June drop is reported light to moderate in southern New England and still underway, or just starting, in northern areas. In New York, the set is reported generally very good in the Lake Ontario area and the Champlain Valley, but light in the Hudson Valley which had a large crop and drought last year as well as cool, wet weather during the bloom period this spring. A heavy drop was underway in the Hudson Valley by July 1. The drop is also expected to be heavy in the later Lake Ontario area which would be welcome in view of the very heavy set. The season in New York is about a week to 10 days later than last year, but near normal. Baldwin prospects are reported better than last year in all areas, while other important varieties--McIntosh, Cortland, Delicious, Greening and Wealthy--are reported better in all areas except the Hudson Valley. Rainy weather during pollination reduced the New Jersey crop. Staymans and Romes may be nearly equal to last year but production of other varieties is smaller, particularly Delicious and summer varieties such as Starr and Twenty Ounce.

Despite frequent rains, and some hail damage in Adams County on June 10, weather in Pennsylvania during June was generally favorable for apples. Staymans are reported a light crop in the important south central and southeastern areas, and the same is true, but to a lesser extent, of Red Delicious and Yorks. The increase over last year in Maryland is mostly in the Hancock area where bearing surface is moving upward sharply. Stayman production is off in many orchards, although a few growers have a good set of this variety. June weather was generally favorable for the Virginia crop despite frequent rains which interfered with spraying operations. The crop is about 10 days later than normal. The set of Yorks and Staymans in the heavy producing North Valley is light in many orchards which had heavy crops last year. Elsewhere prospects for Yorks are generally excellent. Red Delicious are light in the Roanoke area. In the Piedmont counties, Winesaps and other varieties have a good set. Harvest of Yellow Transparent should begin early in July. First picking of Rambos is expected in early August. The West Virginia crop is expected to be close to last year's level although Stayman and York prospects are below last year. The crop in this State is also a little later than normal. In the important Henderson County area of North Carolina, Delicious prospects are reported below 1957, Rome Beauty and Golden Delicious above. Wilkes County, North Carolina, reports good prospects for Delicious, Stayman and Limber Twig.

Although a late May freeze reduced the crop in some Michigan areas, prospects in that State improved generally during June. In southwest Michigan, it appears that Jonathans were hardest hit by the freeze. In Ohio, reports generally indicate a relatively light set of both Red Delicious and Golden Delicious. June weather was favorable for sizing. Harvest of summer varieties in the principal northeastern and north central areas of Ohio is expected to begin the week of July 21-26. Illinois has a light crop as a result of unfavorable weather during pollination, but growing conditions have been favorable. Harvest of Transparents was under way early in July.

Rains and cool weather during pollination reduced the crop in southern Indiana, but for the State as a whole prospective production is reported slightly above last year. Wisconsin reports damage from frosts and hail. Most growers in the La Crescent area of Minnesota are expecting heavy crops. In Nebraska, high winds on 4 successive days caused considerable loss. In North eastern Kansas, the most important apple area of that State, the set is very spotted as the result of a late spring frost. There was also some hail damage in Doniphan County. The moisture situation has been favorable for the Kansas crop. Harvest of summer varieties was under way in the Wichita-Hutchinson area by late June.

The important Washington crop experienced generally favorable growing conditions during June despite warm weather during the third week. The crop is sizing better than had been expected and growers have been thinning lighter than usual. Very little hail damage has occurred. Oregon reports generally favorable conditions both in the Hood River area and the Williamette Valley. There was some hail in the Medford area during June but damage is reported light. In California, the heavy producing counties have excellent crops, but the set is light in a few of the minor apple counties. A large amount of hand thinning was necessary. The fruit sized well to July 1 and the trees are generally in excellent condition. Harvest of the light Astrachan crop in Tulare County was nearing completion on July 1. Volume shipments of the important Gravenstein crop are expected about mid-July.

In Colorado, crop prospects are generally best in the western counties, although Delta, the leading apple county, reports the heaviest frost damage to Delicious. The Idaho crop was reduced by rainy weather during pollination. In addition, hail on June 6 damaged the crop in the Fruitland-Payette district, although it did not reduce prospective production significantly. Utah reports spotty conditions with prospects for Delicious close to normal but Jonathans and Romes probably short. Montana reports a good set of summer varieties but a poor set of winter varieties in Lake and Flat Head Counties. The crop is only fair in Ravalli County and poor in Carbon County.

PEACHES: Production of peaches for 1958 is forecast at 74.9 million bushels, 20 percent greater than last year and 19 percent above average. As of July 1, it appeared that the crop will be the largest since 1947. Excluding the California Clingstone crop which is mostly for canning, the remainder of the U. S. Crop is estimated at 49.9 million bushels, 25 percent larger than last year and 22 percent above average.

The California Clingstone crop, estimated at 25 million bushels, is second to the 1956 record. Weather during June was favorable for development of the crop. Reports indicate considerable split pit damage, as well as the possibility of more than usual misshapen fruit because of rapid sizing this year. Picking of the first Clingstones is expected about mid-July. California's Freestone crop, estimated at 12.1 million bushels, is 5 percent below last year but 11 percent above average. Harvest of early Elbertas began the last week in June. Sizes have been good.

The indicated production for the 9 Southern States totals 15 million bushels, 40 percent above last year and 49 percent above average. Production in this area is expected to be the largest since 1947. Frequent rains in southern Georgia during the last two weeks of June delayed harvest.

Harvest was practically over by July 1 in the area south of Macon, was in full swing in central Georgia and was just getting started in northern counties. Since the northern part of the State had little rainfall during June there is some concern that late varieties of peaches may not size properly. Harvest of South Carolina peaches is getting well under way. In the Ridge area and south about one-fourth of the crop had been harvested by July 1, but movement was still light in the important Piedmont area. Weather conditions during June were generally favorable in South Carolina although by July 1 more rain was needed in the Spartanburg area for proper sizing. In the Sandhills area of North Carolina, the May drop continued well into June. The trees, particularly Elbertas, did not hold their set. In many orchards at the end of June, the ground was covered with Elberta drops about one-third grown. Outside the Sandhills area there is a better crop of peaches than last year.

Alabama is harvesting its best crop in 11 years. Some of the early varieties showed small sizes because of lack of rain during early June. Arkansas has had enough moisture to carry the Elberta crop through to maturity. A good crop of early peaches is now moving to market. Harvest of an extremely late crop in Louisiana started about mid-June when Dixireds began moving. By July 1, Dixigems were being harvested. The main peach harvest will be completed during July. Oklahoma's peaches were about ready for harvest by July 1. Peach leaf curl has been troublesome this season. Harvest in the Fredricksburg area of Texas began in late June and peaches were moving in good volume by July 1. In central and east Texas, harvest will reach volume proportions by mid-July.

Production in New England and New York is expected to total 1.7 million bushels in contrast to last year's near failure. This compares with the average of 1.5 million bushels. Peaches are sizing well under favorable growing conditions.

An indicated 9.2 million bushel crop in the Middle Atlantic States is 38 percent larger than both last year and average. New Jersey peaches are maturing more rapidly than anticipated as the result of recent hot weather. Thinning of the crop was completed about July 1 in the central part of the State. Peaches are relatively free of insects and disease. The June drop in Pennsylvania was generally not sufficient to thin the crop. Heaviest thinning has been required in the southeast. Maryland has good prospects throughout the State. There has been ample moisture for sizing. Virginia's crop is a week to 10 days later than usual, but some Erly-Red-Fre and Early Red Bird peaches will be harvested the first part of July. Harvest of Golden Jubilees will not start until late July. Elbertas will begin moving in the Piedmont and South Valley areas about mid-August. West Virginia expects to begin harvest about the usual time around July 25 in the important Eastern Panhandle. There has been ample soil moisture for the crop.

Production in the North Central States is estimated at 6.2 million bushels, 13 percent above last year but 3 percent below average. Ohio peaches have required heavy thinning. In the principal north central area, harvest will begin about August 1, or 6 days earlier than usual. In both Illinois and Indiana, rains have made it difficult to spray but the fruit has sized well and generally shows good quality.

Total production for the Western States is estimated at 42.5 million bushels, 9 percent above last year, and 12 percent above average. Washington had a heavy drop of fruit because of hot weather during the past month, but in general this merely reduced the need for thinning. The indicated crop is the largest since 1949. Harvest of early varieties began about July 7. Harvest of Redhavens in the Yakima area will begin about July 25. In Clark County, considerable leaf curl has been reported. Colorado expects to start its harvest somewhat earlier than last year. In the Mesa County area, there was a heavy June drop. The crop is expected to size well. In Delta County, the crop is spotty. Harvest in Idaho should start about the usual time -- August 1. In Utah, prolonged hot weather during June together with heavy winds had an adverse effect on the peach crop. Local damage from hail was also experienced. New Mexico had hail damage in DeBaca County and parts of Rio Arriba.

PEARS: The total pear crop is estimated at 28,068,000 bushels. This is slightly lower than the forecast on June 1. If realized, total pear production will be 11 percent below last year and 6 percent below average. Bartlett pear production on the Pacific Coast is forecast at 17,051,000 bushels and the winter pear crop at 6,587,000 bushels. California shows some decline from the June estimates for both Bartletts and winter varieties; Washington estimates are up slightly; Oregon July 1 prospects are higher for Bartlett pears than June 1 and are unchanged on winter pears.

Heavy rainfall during the blossom period reduced the Bartlett pear crop in California. The set was particularly light in the Santa Clara and Sacramento Valleys. Bartlett pears on light-set trees are sizing well. Picking in the lower Sacramento Valley will begin about July 10. California's Bartlett crop is estimated at 11,251,000 bushels -- 27 percent less than last year and 12 percent below average. Pears other than Bartletts also suffered because of rain at bloom time. This was especially true in the Santa Clara Valley where a large part of the Hardy, Comice, Winter Nelis and D'Anjous are produced. The California winter pear crop is forecast at 1,417,000 bushels -- 26 percent below 1957 and 20 percent less than average.

Prospects for pears in Oregon have continued good. Some hail fell in the Medford area during June but the over-all damage to Bartlett pears was light. Sizes in the Hood River area are expected to be good. The Bartlett pear crop in Oregon is expected to be 2,400,000 bushels -- 4 percent less than last year but 10 percent above average. Winter pears have developed satisfactorily in Oregon with a light set offset to some extent by increased size. Pears are of excellent quality. The winter pear crop is now estimated at 3,400,000 bushels, slightly more than one-half the Pacific Coast total.

In Washington, the Bartlett pear crop appears to be larger than expected earlier. Some areas have a better set than could be determined a month ago and the fruit has sized well. Some thinning has been necessary. Blight is not as prevalent as last year in the Yakima Valley, but in the Wenatchee area it is greater. The Bartlett pear forecast is for 3,400,000 bushels, 9 percent more than in 1957, but 18 percent below average. Winter pears grew well during June. The set is better than expected and no excessive drop has been reported. Winter pear production is now estimated at 1,770,000 bushels which is the same as in 1957 and 7 percent above average.

Michigan and New York have good pear crops. In Michigan, there was significant improvement during June and the estimate of 1,500,000 tons is more than double the 1957 crop and is 73 percent larger than average. New York expects a pear crop of 620,000 tons compared with 460,000 tons harvested last year and the average of 514,000 tons.

GRAPES: Grape production for 1958 is forecast at 2,703,780 tons. This crop, if realized, would be 4 percent above last year but 8 percent below average. European-type grapes, grown almost exclusively in California and Arizona, are forecast at 2,416,200 tons, accounting for about 89 percent of the total grape crop and representing a 1 percent increase over last year. The estimate for grapes in all other States is 287,580 tons, 37 percent above 1957.

California's grape crop is expected to total 2,410,000 tons. This would be 1 percent greater than last year but 12 percent below average. Raisin varieties are forecast at 1,375,000 tons; wine grapes, 560,000 tons; and table varieties, 475,000 tons. Each variety shows some increase over last year but all estimates are below the 10-year average for the State. Weather conditions have been favorable for grapes and soil moisture is the best in years. Frost damage in April reduced the crop in some local areas but this was offset by good prospects elsewhere. Little or no heat damage occurred to July 1. Harvest of Thompsons is moving along rapidly in the desert areas and will continue until near mid-July when the harvest will get underway in Kern County. Arizona's grape crop is estimated at 6,200 tons--the same as last year.

With an estimate of 56,000 tons, grape production in Washington is expected to exceed last year's record crop by about 12 percent. Vineyards came through the mild winter in excellent condition and there was an excellent set of fruit. Hot weather in May caused some drop but this will be offset by a gain in size. Harvest should be early this year.

The forecast for the Great Lakes States is for 204,000 tons, 41 percent above the 1957 crop and 40 percent above average. All of the principal grape producing States in this region show an improvement over last year--New York with a 56 percent increase over last year's short crop, Pennsylvania with a 49 percent increase, Ohio with a 47 percent increase and Michigan with a 17 percent increase.

New York experienced an unseasonably late bloom on Concords in both the Finger Lakes and Chautauqua-Erie areas. However, the set is good and prospects are for a much larger crop than last year. Grapes also bloomed late in Pennsylvania's Erie fruit belt. Growth has been good with some local damage by wind and excessive rain. In Ohio growing conditions have been favorable so far this season. In Michigan, bloom started at about the usual time but was prolonged three weeks by cold weather.

CITRUS: The 1957-58 production of oranges, including tangerines, is estimated at 112 million boxes, 18 percent below the 1956-57 crop and 8 percent below average. As of July 1, approximately 7.7 million boxes remained unharvested, nearly all of which were California Valencias to be harvested during the summer and early fall. On July 1, 1957, approximately 17.6 million boxes remained for harvest.

The 1957-58 grapefruit crop is estimated at 40.4 million boxes, 10 percent smaller than the 1956-57 crop and 13 percent below average. About 1.4 million boxes remained to be harvested as of July 1. These are primarily California grapefruit produced in areas outside the Desert Valleys. Last year, 2.5 million boxes remained unharvested on July 1.

The California lemon crop for 1957-58 is estimated at 15.6 million boxes, 4 percent less than last year but 20 percent above average. Growers still have about 4.2 million boxes to be harvested, compared with 6.4 million boxes unharvested on July 1, 1957.

The 1958-59 crop of limes in Florida is estimated at 200,000 boxes, 43 percent below the 1957-58 crop and 29 percent below average.

Harvest of Florida's 1957-58 citrus crop was virtually complete by July 1, which is earlier than usual. Processors had used 63.8 million boxes of Florida oranges as of July 1 compared with 66.5 million boxes a year earlier. Florida oranges going to fresh market have totaled 18.6 million boxes this year compared with 23.7 million boxes to July 1, 1957. Utilization of the California orange crop totaled 14.2 million boxes to fresh market as of July 1 compared with 17.9 million boxes to the same date last year. Processors have taken 1.5 million boxes of California oranges compared with 3.2 million boxes to July 1 last year.

Processors have used 16.5 million boxes of Florida grapefruit this season compared with 18.7 as of July 1, 1957. Fresh market use has been 14.6 million boxes for the 1957-58 crop compared with 18.1 million boxes to July 1 last year. Of the California grapefruit crop, 754,000 boxes have gone for fresh market and 316,000 boxes to processors up to July 1 compared with 555,000 boxes for fresh use and 182,000 for processing as of the same date last year.

Through June, processors had taken 4.5 million boxes of California lemons compared with 4.0 million boxes for the same period of 1957. Fresh market use has been 6.9 million boxes this year compared with 5.7 million boxes last year.

Florida's new crop (1958-59) citrus is sizing well. Rains the last few days of June alleviated droughty conditions which had caused some wilting. A heavy drop of small fruit occurred in June--about a month later than usual. Pruning is progressing slowly in the groves which were badly damaged by the winter freezes. Condition of the 1958-59 citrus crops in California declined during the past month. Even though the condition of the crop is reported lower than a year ago, Navel and Valencia oranges in central California have a good set. Grapefruit in the Desert Valleys have had a heavy drop of small fruit. In areas outside the desert, grapefruit show relatively better prospects. Texas citrus crops have shown good response to late June rains. By July 1, the fruit was more advanced in size than a year earlier. Prospects for the 1958-59 citrus in Arizona are considerably below last year. There was a heavy bloom this season but high temperatures during and following the period of bloom resulted in a light set of fruit. Louisiana had an unusually heavy June drop of oranges, attributed primarily to hail damage which occurred in May. The fruit remaining on the trees shows good quality and is sizing well.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Total plum production in California and Michigan is well below last year and average. Although June weather in California was favorable for the development of early plums, the late varieties are not expected to do as well as anticipated earlier.

Total production, as estimated on July 1, will be 30 percent less than last year and about the same percentage below average. Michigan expects one of the largest plum crops on record--3 percent more than last year's crop and 27 percent above average.

Dried prune production in California is now estimated at 130,000 tons (dry basis) compared with 165,000 tons in 1957 and the 1947-56 average of 164,300 tons. This light crop is well distributed over the trees and made good growth during June.

The Washington-Oregon-Idaho prune crop is forecast at 55,000 tons (fresh basis). In total this is 24 percent less than last year and 41 percent below average. Both Oregon and Washington show effects of the November 1955 freeze and the subsequent removal of trees. Variable set in Western Oregon has reduced crop prospects to about one-half of last year. Eastern Oregon production is almost negligible because of extensive tree removals. Poor pollination reduced the Western Washington crop but Yakima has prospects for a crop somewhat larger than last year. Hot weather in May caused considerable drop but there was no more than the usual drop in June. In Idaho, the set of prunes was only fair because of rainy weather. Wind-whip and hail reduced the quality of the prunes in the important Fruitland-Payette district.

SWEET CHERRIES: Prospective production of sweet cherries, based on July 1 conditions, is estimated at 86,290 tons, 7 percent less than in 1957 and average. In the Western States, the estimates are for 67,310 tons or 78 percent of the total. A crop of this size would be 9 percent smaller than last year and 15 percent below average. The anticipated crop in the Great Lakes States is 18,980 tons, 2 percent below 1957 but 47 percent above average.

In California, the harvest of the light cherry crop was completed by July 1. Production was 11,000 tons--about one-third of normal. Royal Annes accounted for approximately 4,000 tons and other varieties for about 7,000 tons. Late cherries were damaged by rain and some of the crop intended for fresh market was diverted to processors.

Oregon's cherry crop is estimated at 25,000 tons. This is 40 percent above last year and 18 percent above average. Heat caused some reduction in size and cracking caused some diversion to processors. Brown rot reduced the marketable tonnage. The crop did not size well in Washington because of the hot spell in May and during the third week of June. Cherries picked after June 24 benefitted from rain and a week of cool weather. The estimate for Washington is 20,800 tons, 32 percent above 1957 and 3 percent above average. By July 1, the harvest was about three-quarters completed in the Yakima Valley and about two-thirds over in the Wenatchee area. Utah and Montana have crops not greatly larger than last year. However, the Idaho crop of sweet cherries at 2,500 tons is 28 percent larger than in 1957 and the Colorado crop of 1,100 tons is almost 3 times last year's total.

Michigan has the largest sweet cherry crop in the Great Lakes area with 12,000 tons which is 23 percent less than last year but 62 percent above average. Although the weather has been favorable, the cherries appear to be smaller than usual. New York's sweet cherry crop at 5,600 tons is more than double last year's total and 38 percent above average. In Pennsylvania and Ohio, sweet cherry production is expected to be slightly greater than in 1957. Rains caused some cracking in Pennsylvania's Franklin, York and Chester counties. Ohio had escaped rain loss through July 1.

SOUR CHERRIES: Because of light crops in Michigan and Wisconsin, sour cherry production is forecast at 90,630 tons - 38 percent less than the 1957 crop and 27 percent below average. Estimates in the Great Lakes States total 78,700 tons, or 87 percent of the total sour cherry production. The 78,700 tons is 42 percent below last year and 31 percent below average.

Sour cherry production in Michigan is estimated at 41,000 tons. This is less than one-half the 1957 crop and about 39 percent below average. In general, conditions during late June remained favorable. Wisconsin's crop is forecast at 6,300 tons which is about one-half of last year and 57 percent below average. In Wisconsin, the Richmond variety appears to have survived the breeze better than the Montmorency. Although all producing areas were damaged by frosts, the injury is greater in the southern part of Door County than in the area north of Egg Harbor. New York has a smaller crop than last year because of unfavorable weather during pollination and frost damage around bloom time. Pennsylvania's harvest will be delayed by uneven ripening but with adequate moisture the cherries have continued to size well.

Production in the six western States is expected to total 11,930 tons based on July 1 conditions. This would be 5 percent less than the 1957 crop but 15 percent above average. Oregon and Washington have smaller crops than last year with uneven set between orchards. Unseasonably warm weather in Washington slowed growth and some damage was caused by wind. Bull scale harvest was scheduled to begin in the Seattle area July 7. Utah, Idaho and Montana are anticipating sour cherry crops about equal to last year. Picking in Utah and Idaho was scheduled to begin about July 1, closing at the end of the month in Utah and about August 6 in Idaho. In Montana, harvest begins around July 15.

APRICOTS: The apricot crop in California, Washington and Utah is estimated at 117,400 tons. This represents a drop of 700 tons from June 1 forecast with all of the decline reported in Utah. For the three States, the expected tonnage is 38 percent below last year and 44 percent below average.

California's apricot crop is expected to total 98,000 tons--about one-half the average for the State. In Washington, the 15,300-ton estimate is above last year and also above average. Utah's forecast of 4,100 tons is less than one-half last year's total and is below average. In California, two weeks of above normal temperatures, especially at night, advanced maturity of the light crop in the Central Coast District and harvest is expected to be completed earlier than usual. Brown rot has been a problem. Hot weather in Washington has resulted in small sizes and greater cullage of Moorparks than expected earlier. Processors have been active because of California's small crop. Utah's apricot crop was reduced by hot weather, wind and hail. Harvest in that State is about a week ahead of normal.

AVOCADOS, FIGS AND OLIVES: California avocado production, other than Fuertes, is expected to be close to the record production of 1954. Harvest of the Hass variety has been in progress for sometime. Summer avocado movement is now at its peak and will continue in good volume during July and most of August.

- Figs in California made good growth during June. Black Mission figs have been moving to local markets.

An above average crop of olives is in prospect in California in 1958. Fruit size is reported to be better than in 1956 when there was a large crop. Reports indicate there may be a surplus of canning sizes of olives above what may be required for the pack this season.

ALMONDS: Almond production in California is estimated at 27,000 tons -- 28 percent below last year and 34 percent below average. The set was light, especially on Nonpareil. Good growth is expected to produce large sizes.

WALNUTS: Production of walnuts is forecast at 77,700 tons with 71,000 tons in California and 6,700 tons in Oregon. The two-State total is expected to be 17 percent above last year and 6 percent above average. In California, growing conditions have been good and nuts have made good size growth. Blight damage has been minor. Oregon has a heavy set of walnuts but nuts are expected to be smaller than usual.

FILBERTS: The filbert crop in Oregon and Washington is forecast at 7,970 tons. If realized, this total will be 36 percent smaller than the 1957 crop but will be 6 percent above average. Oregon's northern Willamette Valley has some orchards with light sets resulting in single and double nut clusters. A larger than average crop is expected in the Lane County area. Production prospects in the Clark County area of southwestern Washington are above last year. Pollinating weather was good and growing conditions have been favorable.

NECTARINES: The nectarine crop in California is expected to be above last season's large crop because of a further increase in bearing acreage. Harvest is increasing as more varieties mature. Movement to out-of-State markets is below last year but is expected to catch up as the season advances.

POTATOES: The early summer potato crop is forecast at 10,459,000 hundredweight, 9 percent above the June 1 estimate, 16 percent above the relatively small 1957 crop and 5 percent above average. Prospects in both the important producing States of Delaware and Virginia were sharply higher than a month ago. In Delaware, growing conditions were unusually favorable during June and potatoes made excellent progress. A few early Cobblers will be dug during the second week of July but harvest will not be general until mid-month. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, growing conditions during June were also very favorable. With timely rains and cool weather, prospects improved considerably during the month. Potatoes have sized well and yields are turning out much better than anticipated a month ago. Harvest got underway about June 20. Peak harvest was expected in Northampton County during the first week of July and in Accomack County the following week. Heavy movement is expected until the last week of July. In the Norfolk area of Virginia, prospects also improved during the month. Digging was general on July 1 and should finish by mid-month. Harvest of a few potato fields in the Panhandle area of Texas was underway in early July, but digging will not be general until mid-month.

The production of late summer potatoes is forecast at 35,449 hundredweight, 10 percent above the 1957 crop and 7 percent above the 1949-56 average. The larger crop in prospect this year is attributed to both a larger acreage for harvest and more favorable yield prospects than in 1957.

The yield per acre is forecast at a record 183.1 hundredweight--2.1 hundredweight above the previous record yield of 181.0 harvested in 1956. The 1949-56 average is 156.2 hundredweight. The acreage for harvest this year, at 193,600 acres, is 6 percent above the 182,300 acres harvested in 1957, but 10 percent below the average of 214,250 acres.

In Massachusetts and Rhode Island, prospects on late summer potatoes are considered favorable. Early fields were in bloom on July 1 with light harvest expected in late July. On Long Island, planting was delayed by heavy rains in April. However, most of the acreage was planted by early May and satisfactory stands established. Development of the crop is considered about 10 days later than usual, with only limited digging expected before August 1. The total acreage on Long Island has been divided into late summer and fall crops on the basis of the 3-year (1955-57) average percentages of the total acreage harvested before October 1 and after October 1. Prospects in New Jersey are considered favorable with generally good growing conditions reported in June. Some of the lateness of plantings has been overcome, but digging will be rather light until late July. In Burlington County, scattered digging will begin about July 10, but in other areas the first Cobblers will not be dug until late July. Katahdins will follow after August 1. Cobbler potatoes in southeastern Pennsylvania are also somewhat late this year but prospects are considered favorable.

Early fields in southern Ohio were being dug by July 1 but harvest will not be general until mid-month. In Bay County, Michigan, crop progress is considered satisfactory. Light digging is expected the second week of July. In Wisconsin, late summer acreage has shown normal development with average yields in prospect. Harvest in the Twin Cities area of Minnesota is expected to begin the second week of July. Condition of fields was very good on July 1. In Nebraska, the crop is from 1 to 2 weeks late but prospects are considered favorable.

In Idaho, the late summer crop has made good progress with the harvest of first "Reds" expected about July 10. The Colorado crop has suffered some hail damage in the LaSalle area and also in Morgan County, which may delay harvest in these areas. In other late summer areas not hail damaged, yield prospects are considered very favorable, and an early harvest is in prospect. In Washington, potato fields are in generally good condition with a limited harvest of early "Reds" underway the first week of July. Digging of White Rose is expected to follow close on the heels of the "Reds." Prospects in Oregon are considered favorable although the crop is about a week behind last year. In the San Joaquin Delta area of California, the crop is later than usual because heavy rains during February and March delayed planting. Growing weather following planting has been generally favorable and the crop is in good condition. At Santa Maria, plantings were also late but tubers are sizing rapidly and yields are expected to be heavier than last year. Acreages in the Lancaster area of Los Angeles County and in the Tehachapi area of Kern County are larger than a year ago. Some Kennebecs for chipping and early Russets were planted. Volume digging in the Stockton Delta area is expected the first week of August.

The acreage of <u>fall</u> potatoes is placed at 908,600 acres, 7 percent above the 1957 acreage and less than 1 percent below the 1949-56 average. In the 8 Eastern fall States, total acreage is up 3 percent from 1957. Most of the increase occurred in Maine and Upstate, New York. In the 9 Central States, the 1958 acreage is 10 percent above 1957. Increases were primarily in Minnesota and North Dakota where unusually poor growing conditions in 1957 resulted in a heavy abandonment of acreage. Michigan growers reported a moderate increase in acreage for 1958.

The acreage in the 9 fall western States shows an increase of 8 percent over 1957. All States in the western group except Oregon and Nevada reported larger acreages in 1958, with Idaho up nearly 11 percent. Generally, the fall crop was planted under favorable conditions and development to July 1 was good.

The production of late spring potatoes is placed at 26,901,000 hundredweight, about 1 percent below the June 1 forecast. The 1957 production was 30,104,000 hundredweight. Harvest of late spring potatoes in South Carolina was nearing completion on July 1. The crop in North Carolina is late and peak movement is expected about mid-July. Harvest in the Baldwin area of Alabama was later than usual this year. Some acreage still remained for harvest on July 1. In California, about four-fifths of the acreage in Kern and southern Tulare Counties had been dug by July 1. Heavy digging in northern Tulare County and Fresno and Madera Counties is expected the first week in July. Harvest in the Riverside-San Bernardino area is expected in volume during the second week of July.

The production of early spring crop in Florida and Texas is placed at 3,904,000 hundredweight, 11 percent less than the 1957 crop. Harvest in Texas was completed about mid-May and north Florida areas finished about mid-June. Production of winter potatoes in Florida and California totaled 4,780,000 hundredweight, about 30 percent below the 1957 crop. Production of winter potatoes in Florida declined sharply from 1957 to 1958 because of unfavorable growing conditions. Production in California showed a small increase in 1958.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1958 production of sweetpotatoes, based on July 1 conditions, is forecast at 17,542,000 cwt., 3 percent below 1957 production and 11 percent below average. Acreage for harvest in 1958 is estimated at 282,000 acres or 1 percent below 1957. The July 1 yield per acre of 62.2 cwt. is slightly below the record high yield of 63.3 cwt. harvested in 1957.

The acreage in most of the southeastern States continues to decline. In many areas of these States, unfavorable weather conditions caused some scarcity of plants. Larger acreages than in 1957 were reported in Virginia, Texas and Louisiana while in New Jersey, no change was indicated.

Unfavorable weather conditions at normal planting time delayed setting of plantes in New Jersey, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Louisiana. Favorable weather conditions during most of June caused rapid development and in these States yields per acre are expected to be near the 1957 levels and well above average. In Texas, good yields are indicated for all areas.

SUGAR BEETS: Based on conditions prevailing July 1, a production of 14,549,000 tons of sugar beets is forecast. This is 6 percent below last year's production, but about 24 percent greater than the 10-year average production. Indicated yields per acre are below last year, especially in the two largest producing States of Colorado and California. The indicated yield of 16.4 tons per acre for the United States, while about a ton over the average, is 1.3 tons below last year's record yield of 17.7 tons.

Sugar beet growers planted almost 926,000 acres this year, an increase of one percent over 1957. Sugar beets are being grown under acreage controls again this year. Even though acreage allotments were below last year, the acreage planted to sugar beets is greater than last year. This is due principally to growers in several States, notably Michigan, Wisconsin, Colorado and Utah, planting up to their allotments this year whereas last year they did not get in their full allotments. Based on conditions prevailing about July 1, an estimated 886,000 acres will be harvested for sugar this year. This will be an increase of about one percent over the 878,000 acres harvested for sugar last year. The indicated abandonment of 4.3 percent is slightly greater than the 4.1 percent abandoned last year.

This year's crop has developed under varied conditions both between States and within States. The usual amount of hail damage has been reported although more severe in South Dakota, the Nebraska panhandle and northern Colorado than elsewhere. In Michigan, early dry spring weather enabled growers to get their crop in early, and some of this early acreage was damaged by low temperatures in May and had to be reseeded. In adjacent Ohio, wet weather hampered blocking and thinning operations. In the Red River Valley, several thousand acres had to be reseeded in Minnesota and North Dakota because of late April freezes and soil blowing in May. In the Southern beet areas of these States, rainfall has been adequate. Excessive rainfall in some cases has hampered cultivation. In Kansas, planting was delayed by rains, and some acreage was lost from hard washing rains and had to be replanted.

In the Mountain States, irrigation water supplies generally are adequate and the crop is developing well. Webworms were a problem in several areas but have been brought under control. Hail damage was reported in Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado. The acreage loss was small, but the yield potential was reduced on the hailed acreage in Colorado. In Utah, hot, dry, windy weather has retarded growth.

In the Pacific Coast States, the crop is in excellent condition in both Washington and Oregon. Heavy irrigation demands occasioned by hot, dry, windy weather has caused some concern in Washington for supplies for later requirements if dry weather continues. In California, outside of the Imperial Valley and the few early planted spring beets, prospects are relatively poor. Heavy rains kept the ground saturated and seriously hampered planting operations. Continued wet soil conditions hampered cultivation, delayed thinning, and fields became quite weedy. Many stands are poor, and heavier than usual abandonment is expected due mainly to damping off, cutworms and poor seed beds. The Imperial Valley beets have done well, and harvesting will be completed there in late July.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 7,332,000 tons, almost 9 percent greater than last year when late freezes curtailed final production. The 1947-56 average production is 6,795,000 tons. In both Louisiana and Florida, some cane is showing damage from last winter's freezes, and prospects in neither State are as good as were anticipated last year at this time. In Louisiana, an unusually late, cold spring retarded growth, but recent warm weather has materially improved the growth and condition of the cane. Excessive rains prevented adequate cultivation and fields are grassier than usual.

Proportionate shares (acreage allotments) are the same as last year, but the acreage to be harvested is estimated at 283,800 acres, about 3 percent above that harvested last year. This is due principally to the late freezes last year preventing the harvesting of some intended acreage and Louisiana growers this year planting nearer to their allotments than for the past three years. Florida growers are expected to harvest their full allotment.

TOBACCO: Based upon July 1 conditions, total tobacco production is forecast at 1,689 million pounds, nearly 2 percent above last year but about 21 percent below the 1947-56 average. At this level, production would be second only to last year as the smallest since 1943. Generally, conditions in tobacco producing areas were characterized by unusually wet, cool weather in the early season which delayed plantbed and land preparation and resulted in a late start. With a continued abundance of moisture since transplanting and some warm weather in recent weeks, growth has been rapid.

The total acreage of all types of tobacco for harvest this year is estimated at 1,088,500 acres, 3 percent below the 1,122,400 acres harvested last season and the smallest since 1908. As in other recent years, all important types are under quotas except Pennsylvania seedleaf and cigar wrapper. Allotments for fire-cured, dark air-cured types 35 and 36, and Connecticut Valley binder were cut 10 percent while the allotted acreage of other types under quotas remained essentially unchanged. The acreage of practically all types has been reduced as a result of Soil Bank participation. Actual planted acreages of many types are below earlier expectations as the availability of additional funds permitted growers to place additional acreage in the Soil Bank after they had expressed themselves around March 1 on intentions to plant.

Flue-cured production is forecast at 1,012 million pounds--nearly 4 percent more than 1957 but 23 percent below the 10-year average. Should such production materialize, it would be the second smallest crop since 1943. The crop was somewhat late in getting started due to a wet and unseasonably cool early spring. However, continued adequate moisture coupled with warm weather after transplanting has promoted rapid growth. With some difficulty, growers attained good stands.

Flue-cured acreage is placed at 643,400 acres -- 3 percent below the 662,700 harvested in 1957 and the lowest since 1932. The drop in acreage from last year is attributable almost entirely to heavier participation in the Soil Bank program. Allotments, at nearly 712,000 acres, are virtually unchanged from the previous year, marking the first season since 1954 for which allotments were not reduced. About 66,000 acres have been placed in the Soil Bank compared with nearly 46,000 in 1957.

A burley crop of 483 million pounds is in prospect. Should the current outlook develop, this year's crop would be about one percent below production in 1957, 14 percent below the 10-year average, and second only to the 470 million pounds in 1955 as the smallest crop in 15 years. Persistent rains in the early season made it difficult to prepare seedbeds and fields, thus, setting was delayed. Nevertheless, adequate stands were obtained and growing conditions have been mostly good.

In the burley belt, growers have set about 302,900 acres. This is essentially the same acreage indicated by intentions reported in March but is about one percent less than the 306,600 acres cut last year. Allotted acreage this year is practically the same as it has been annually since 1955. About 10,000 acres have been put in the Soil Bank.

Maryland, type 32, production is placed at 31.5 million pounds, almost the same as the production currently estimated for 1957 but 19 percent below average. Practically all transplanting had been completed by July 1, and the crop is off to a good start.

Maryland acreage, indicated at 35,000, is 5 percent below that harvested in 1957 and the lowest since 1945. Allotments totaling about 48,000 acres are practically the same as a year earlier. However, a comparatively large total of nearly 9,500 acres was placed in the Soil Bank compared with about 5,900 the previous season.

Prospective production of fire-cured tobacco, at 43.0 million pounds, is 15 percent less than the previous season and represents an outlook for the smallest production of records dating from 1919. Fire-cured acreage, estimated at 30,500, is 17 percent below 1957 and, also, the lowest of record.

The dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, is forecast at 21.5 million pounds--5 percent below 1957 and the lowest of record. The acreage of dark air-cured expected to be harvested this season is estimated at 15,500. This is 9 percent below 1957 and marks the ninth consecutive year in which new record lows have been established in acreage.

Cigar filler production is placed at 53.2 million pounds or 16 percent above last year. Cigar filler acreage has been set at 32,700, down only slightly from the 33,100 acres estimated harvested last year.

Present conditions point toward a cigar binder crop of 26.4 million pounds. This is about 6 percent below production in 1957 and represents the lowest production of record. At 15,500 acres, cigar binder acreage is 3 percent below 1957. Acreage in the Connecticut Valley continues to drop sharply while Wisconsin shows about a 7 percent increase over 1957. During the past two seasons, allotments for the two areas have been set separately.

The expected cigar wrapper crop, at 17.4 million pounds, is 8 percent below production last season. Producers of cigar wrapper types plan to harvest 12,800 acres this year -- 7,900 acres in the Connecticut Valley and 4,900 in the Georgia-Florida area. Last year the two areas harvested a total of 13,100.

HOPS: Production for 1958 is forecast at 52.2 million pounds, 30 percent above last year, and 5 percent above average. This is expected to be the largest crop since 1952. All hop producing States show an increase in acreage over last year, with Washington and Idaho each having the largest acreage of record.

Washington expects a record crop of hops even though yields are below average, primarily as the result of low yielding "baby" yards. Hops came through the winter in very good condition and have made excellent development up to July 1. Mildew has not been a problem this year. California has had good growing conditions this season. Most training was rather late, but the hops are in good shape. Mildew has not been a problem. Oregon has prospects for a good crop, with growth somewhat more advanced than in other years. Insect damage has been light. Idaho expects its record crop as the result of a steady increase in acreage. Growing conditions have been exceptionally good this season. Vine growth on 1958 new acreage is about 3 weeks ahead of last year's growth on the 1957 new acreage.

PASTURES: Condition of pastures remained high on July 1, as pastures in general were providing excellent feed except along the Canadian Border in the Northern States from Michigan through Montana. Pastures were reported at 88 percent of normal on July 1 for the country as a whole--2 percentage points less than on the same date last year, but otherwise the highest for July 1 since 1951. Condition was reported the same as on June 1 as pastures in the North Central States improved sufficiently during June to offset slight declines in other sections. Pastures were better than usual for July 1 in all regions except the East North Central.

Moisture received in late June benefited pastures in much of the North Central States. Although condition in this area was better than a month earlier, pastures for livestock were not so good as on July 1 last year in either the East North Central or the West North Central region. However, pasture condition was above average for July 1 in the West North Central region as rains resulted in substantial improvement in grass feed in Minnesota, Iowa, and the southern two-thirds of North Dakota. In the East North Central region, pastures improved some during June, although the July 1 condition for the region was below average, due primarily to only fair green feed in Michigan and Wisconsin.

In the North Atlantic region, moisture was adequate and pastures were furnishing good grazing. Generally, pastures showed a slight decline from the previous month, but were considerably better than the relatively poor grassfeed reported by crop correspondents on July 1 last year. Condition of pastures was above average for the date in most States in that region.

Pasture condition declined during June in both the South Atlantic and South Central regions, but was well above average for July 1. Pastures supplied more grass than last year in the South Atlantic region, but about as much grazing as a year earlier in the South Central region of the country. Pastures deteriorated in June in northern Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, and parts of Texas.

On July 1, pastures furnished excellent grazing for livestock in most of the West. Condition of pastures, at 88 percent of normal, showed no change from the previous month and was the same as on July 1 last year. Pasture feed was plentiful in most States, with considerable improvement over June 1 in Montana.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on farms during June 1958 was estimated at 12,450 million pounds, 1 percent below June

last year, but 2 percent above the 1947-56 average for the month. This is the second consecutive month this year that production has fallen below the same month a year earlier. Seasonally, production in June decreased more than 3 percent compared with the average decline of 1 percent from May to June. At the halfway mark in 1958, United States milk production totaled 66,978 million pounds compared with 67,014 million pounds in the first 6 months of 1957. Considered relative to population, June milk production was at the rate of 2.39 pounds per person per day, 2 percent below June last year and 9 percent below the average for the month.

Among the 35 States making monthly milk production estimates, June output was a record high for the month in 3 major dairy States -- Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Output in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Idaho also reached new highs or equaled June records set in 1957. June production was below average in 18 States and established record lows for the month in Illinois, Kansas, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, and Montana. As usual, Wisconsin led all States in total milk produced with 1,812 million pounds, followed by New York and Minnesota with 1,011 million and 1,009 million pounds, respectively. Milk cows in Iowa produced 667 million pounds of milk in June while California's output was 659 million.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds on July 1 continued its record-setting ways and averaged 22.55 pounds. This was 0.8 pound, or 4 percent, above last year's previous record high for July 1. Production per cow was a record high for the date in all regions, but the South Atlantic, where a 1 percent decline from last year occurred. In the regions registering new highs in production per cow in herd, increases ranged from 1 percent in the West to 5 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central, while other regions showed increases of 4 percent. Seasonally, production per cow was down 6 percent from June 1, which was slightly more than the usual decline from June 1 to July 1.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES, JUNE 1958, WITH COMPARISONS 1/
(in millions of pounds)

State	June average 1947-56	June 1957	May 1958	June 1958	State	June average 1947-56	June 1957	May 1958	June 1958
N. Y.	954	983	1,017	1,011	Ga.	103	103	109	104
N. J.	100	97	111	97	Ky.	254	278	278	275
Pa.	547	603	683	609	Tenn.	236	250	263	246
Ohio	548	540	558	544	Ala.	118	104	105	100
Ind.	384	377	379	360	Miss.	145	154	153	147
Ill.	520	505	523	490	Ark.	131	121	110	108
Mich.	552	533	530	536	Okla.	190	150	168	152
Wis.	1,719	1,791	1,879	1,812	Texas	306	262	263	248
Minn.	909	987	1,060	1,009	Mont.	62	55	52	54
Iowa	653	667	653	667	Idaho	136	152	162	157
Mo.	425	416	404	406	Wyo.	25	21	19	22
N.Dak.	224	220	189	216	Colo.	91	85	84	83
S.Dak.	167	163	167	173	Utah	67	71	69	68
Nebr.	250	241	239	243	Wash.	181	184	195	184
Kans.	248	208	210	192	Oreg.	133	121	126	122
Va.	188	194	209	199	Calif.	586	681	730	659
W.Va.	84	80	82	82	Other States	805	908	885	859
N.C.	147	159	167	159					
S.C.	52	54	58	57	U. S.	12,240	12,518	12,889	12,450

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Crop reporters milked 78.0 percent of the cows in their herds on July 1. This was the highest proportion in production for July 1 since 1939, and compared with 77.3 percent on July 1 a year ago and the average of 76.4 percent for this date. Crop reporters indicated a higher percentage of their cows in production than in the previous year in all regions of the country.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,031 million eggs during June--1 percent more than during June 1957. June egg production was above last year in all regions except the West North Central and South Central. Increases were 4 percent in the West, 3 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the North and South Atlantic regions. Decreases were 3 percent in the South Central and 2 percent in the West North Central regions. Total egg production, January through June, 1958, was 3 percent below the same period last year.

The rate of egg production per layer during June was 17.9 eggs, a record high for the month compared with 17.7 eggs in June 1957 and the 1947-56 average of 16.6 eggs. The rate of lay was above last year in all regions except the East North Central where it was the same. Increases were 2 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic States and 1 percent in the North Atlantic, South Central and in the West. The rate per layer on hand during the first 6 months of this year was 105, the same as last year.

Laying flocks averaged 280,448,000 layers during June--1 percent less than in June 1957. Compared with last year the number of layers was down 4 percent in the South Central and 3 percent in the West North Central States. These decreases were partially offset by increases of 3 percent in the West and 2 percent in the East North Central States. Number of layers was about the same as last year in the North and South Atlantic States.

The number of layers on July 1, 1958, totaled 277,692,000, compared with 277,170,000 on July 1 last year. Compared with last year increases were 4 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the West and 1 percent in the North Atlantic States. Numbers were about the same in the South Atlantic, but were down 5 percent in the South Central and 2 percent in the West North Central States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID
PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JULY 1						
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1947-56 (Av.)	46,485	55,399	78,718	28,388	47,869	30,556	287,416
1957	48,136	51,625	73,055	29,484	40,947	33,923	277,170
1958	48,436	53,872	71,959	29,483	39,009	34,933	277,692
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1947-56 (Av.)	53.8	54.2	55.2	48.2	46.3	56.1	52.7
1957	56.9	57.8	60.0	53.4	51.3	61.8	57.3
1958	57.9	57.8	60.4	55.6	52.4	62.7	58.1

The rate of lay on July 1, 1958, was 58.1 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 57.3 eggs on July 1, 1957. The rate of lay was above last year in all regions except the East North Central where it was the same as a year ago. Increases were 4 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central, and 1 percent in the West North Central States and the West.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-June 1958 averaged 33.9 cents per dozen, compared with 35.5 cents a month earlier and 28.9 cents in June last year. Wholesale prices of shell eggs at leading markets tended higher during the first half of June especially on the New York and Chicago markets. During the week ended June 25, the price trend was irregular. For the week ending July 3, wholesale prices were 3 to 4 cents a dozen above the previous week in the New York and Chicago markets. Wholesale prices in Los Angeles were only fractionally higher during the same period. With higher egg prices at the close of the month, breaking operations were curtailed.

Producers received an average of 20.3 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-June, compared with 19.6 cents in May 1958 and June 1957. Farm chickens averaged 16.0 cents per pound and commercial broilers 21.0 cents, compared with 13.4 and 20.7 cents, respectively, in June 1957. Prices to producers in the principal broiler areas were steady during June. Movement was heavy.

Turkey prices in mid-June averaged 25.6 cents per pound live weight, compared with 27.1 cents a month earlier and 23.3 cents in June 1957. Movement of turkeys off farms in producing areas continues slow.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-June was $3.48 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.51 in May and $3.48 in June 1957. Average cost of broiler growing mash on June 15 was $5.01 per 100 pounds, compared with $5.06 a month earlier and $4.87 in June 1957. Cost of turkey growing mash was $4.94 on June 15, compared with $4.95 on May 15 and $4.86 on June 15 last year. The egg feed, farm chicken feed and turkey feed price relationship were all more favorable than a year earlier. The broiler feed ratio was less favorable to producers than last year.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1939-58

Year	Corn, all	Oats	Barley	Sorghums (including sirup)	Wheat Winter	Wheat Spring	Wheat All
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1939	88,279	33,460	12,739	15,679	37,681	14,988	52,669
1940	86,429	35,431	13,525	19,370	36,095	17,178	53,273
1941	85,357	38,161	14,276	17,905	39,778	16,157	55,935
1942	87,367	38,197	16,958	15,004	36,020	13,753	49,773
1943	92,060	38,914	14,900	16,413	34,563	16,792	51,355
1944	94,014	39,741	12,301	18,038	41,125	18,624	59,749
1945	87,625	41,739	10,454	14,498	47,024	18,143	65,167
1946	87,585	42,812	10,380	13,403	48,371	18,734	67,105
1947	82,888	37,855	10,955	10,850	54,935	19,584	74,519
1948	84,778	39,280	11,905	12,679	52,963	19,455	72,418
1949	85,595	37,794	9,872	10,789	54,414	21,496	75,910
1950	81,818	39,306	11,155	15,414	43,250	18,357	61,607
1951	80,729	35,233	9,424	13,995	40,093	21,780	61,873
1952	80,940	37,012	8,236	10,737	50,895	20,235	71,130
1953	80,459	37,536	8,680	12,230	46,933	20,907	67,840
1954	80,186	40,551	13,370	18,173	39,218	15,138	54,356
1955	79,530	39,243	14,564	20,889	33,700	13,585	47,285
1956	75,634	33,706	12,940	17,186	35,554	14,230	49,784
1957	72,656	34,984	15,000	25,693	31,613	12,051	43,664
1958 1/	73,185	31,926	14,939	20,464	41,618	12,032	53,650

Year	Rye	Rice	Flaxseed	Cotton	All hay	Tobacco
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1939	3,822	1,045	2,171	23,805	69,243	1,999.7
1940	3,204	1,069	3,182	23,861	73,058	1,410.2
1941	3,573	1,214	3,266	22,236	73,136	1,306.5
1942	3,792	1,457	4,408	22,602	74,827	1,377.3
1943	2,652	1,472	5,691	21,610	77,004	1,458.0
1944	2,132	1,480	2,610	19,617	77,639	1,749.9
1945	1,850	1,499	3,785	17,029	76,697	1,820.7
1946	1,597	1,582	2,432	17,584	73,741	1,960.8
1947	1,991	1,708	4,129	21,330	74,666	1,851.6
1948	2,058	1,804	4,973	22,911	71,817	1,553.6
1949	1,554	1,858	5,048	27,439	72,821	1,623.2
1950	1,753	1,637	4,090	17,843	75,150	1,599.0
1951	1,722	1,996	3,904	26,949	75,063	1,779.9
1952	1,393	1,997	3,304	25,921	75,147	1,771.8
1953	1,430	2,159	4,570	24,341	74,997	1,632.9
1954	1,795	2,550	5,663	19,251	73,721	1,667.5
1955	2,049	1,826	4,981	16,928	75,360	1,495.4
1956	1,623	1,569	5,548	15,615	73,302	1,363.5
1957	1,671	1,340	4,864	13,558	73,776	1,122.4
1958 1/	1,863	1,431	3,918	---	72,905	1,088.5

See footnotes on next page.

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1939-58--Continued

Year	Beans dry edible	Peas dry field	Soybeans grown alone	Soybeans for beans	Cowpeas grown alone	Peanuts grown alone	Sugar beets
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1939	1,679	169	9,565	4,315	3,168	2,563	918
1940	1,903	247	10,487	4,807	3,357	2,599	912
1941	2,019	291	10,068	5,889	3,770	2,451	755
1942	1,925	493	13,696	9,894	3,382	4,329	954
1943	2,362	795	14,191	10,397	2,223	4,775	550
1944	1,996	719	13,118	10,245	1,582	3,851	555
1945	1,487	518	13,056	10,740	1,486	3,853	713
1946	1,622	492	11,706	9,932	1,218	3,883	802
1947	1,778	513	13,052	11,411	1,156	4,094	879
1948	1,938	298	11,987	10,682	1,189	3,824	694
1949	1,885	354	11,872	10,482	1,266	2,762	687
1950	1,511	238	15,048	13,807	1,177	2,633	925
1951	1,403	300	15,176	13,615	905	2,510	691
1952	1,253	208	15,958	14,435	801	1,838	665
1953	1,379	258	16,394	14,829	830	1,796	745
1954	1,533	259	18,541	17,047	899	1,824	876
1955	1,502	281	19,658	18,620	895	1,890	740
1956	1,423	341	21,671	20,642	921	1,840	785
1957	1,363	266	21,804	20,738	798	1,777	878
1958 1/	1,514	205	24,414	23,367	---	1,762	886

Year	Sorghum for sirup	Sugarcane, all	Potatoes	Sweet-potatoes	59 crops harvested 2/	59 crops planted or grown 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1939	189	418.0	2,812.8	728.0	322,109	342,870
1940	186	371.9	2,832.1	647.7	331,731	348,050
1941	176	396.6	2,692.6	730.9	335,513	347,857
1942	221	428.7	2,670.8	687.0	339,508	351,521
1943	207	429.9	3,239.0	856.6	347,966	361,730
1944	187	412.3	2,779.8	726.0	352,868	365,834
1945	146	416.4	2,664.3	645.9	345,546	356,324
1946	154	424.9	2,526.6	637.0	343,012	353,041
1947	131	425.2	2,001.3	546.6	346,380	356,182
1948	80	401.6	1,980.7	455.3	348,047	359,484
1949	53	396.8	1,755.3	472.1	352,284	365,118
1950	58	379.5	1,697.9	489.4	336,435	353,008
1951	46	347.9	1,348.5	312.0	336,078	361,762
1952	39	363.7	1,397.4	321.5	341,312	355,212
1953	38	366.0	1,536.4	343.0	340,660	358,833
1954	43	329.3	1,412.6	332.1	338,214	354,546
1955	50	302.9	1,413.6	341.4	332,880	353,899
1956	38	271.2	1,385.5	283.7	318,579	345,050
1957	34	291.6	1,382.6	285.2	318,984	334,171
1958 1/	---	3/283.8	1,452.5	282.0	4/320,642	329,532

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes the principal crops in addition to various minor crops. 3/ For sugar and seed only. 4/ Includes an allowance for buckwheat, sweet-clover seed, timothy seed, cowpeas grown alone, sorgo for sirup, sugarcane for sirup, broomcorn, 29 commercial vegetables, and cotton (acreage in cultivation July 1 less 10-year average abandonment).

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1957 AND 1958

State	Corn, all		Oats 1/		Barley 1/		Sweetpotatoes	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Maine	11	11	104	88	1	1	---	---
N.H.	10	10	11	10	---	---	---	---
Vt.	59	59	50	45	---	---	---	---
Mass.	30	29	12	11	---	---	---	---
R.I.	6	6	1	1	---	---	---	---
Conn.	40	40	9	9	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	696	675	715	672	51	42	---	---
N.J.	171	157	43	35	31	35	16.0	16.0
Pa.	1,249	1,274	813	772	224	246	---	---
Ohio	3,377	3,445	1,168	1,121	120	120	---	---
Ind.	4,616	4,662	1,208	1,051	121	97	---	---
Ill.	8,368	8,703	2,980	2,742	175	145	---	---
Mich.	1,855	1,892	1,082	1,071	89	86	---	---
Wis.	2,717	2,744	2,764	2,736	53	46	---	---
Minn.	5,958	5,779	4,264	3,966	924	841	---	---
Iowa	10,199	10,301	5,493	4,944	28	20	---	---
Mo.	3,507	3,332	1,872	1,142	461	369	2.0	2.0
N.Dak.	1,349	1,376	1,977	2,036	3,730	3,954	---	---
S.Dak.	4,055	3,933	3,282	3,249	552	535	---	---
Nebr.	4,995	5,594	1,652	1,553	260	299	---	---
Kans.	1,575	1,670	1,397	726	846	888	1.2	1.2
Del.	147	129	9	7	20	20	---	---
Md.	462	476	70	60	94	95	4.0	4.5
Va.	805	805	221	188	130	139	18.4	20.5
W.Va.	149	156	68	57	12	13	---	---
N.C.	1,874	1,855	757	628	78	75	38.0	35.0
S.C.	937	918	865	683	53	48	17.0	14.0
Ga.	2,768	2,740	728	604	15	14	15.0	14.0
Fla.	564	581	188	188	---	---	2.0	1.6
Ky.	1,589	1,557	152	129	150	128	4.8	4.4
Tenn.	1,545	1,530	602	409	114	80	9.0	8.0
Ala.	2,249	2,114	503	402	---	---	15.0	14.0
Miss.	1,577	1,482	662	331	20	4	22.0	22.0
Ark.	548	499	734	492	80	35	5.1	5.1
La.	628	590	250	150	---	---	86.0	89.0
Okla.	256	310	1,369	1,136	476	562	2.0	2.0
Texas	1,743	1,760	2,670	2,323	370	500	21.0	22.0
Mont.	187	178	434	412	1,806	1,716	---	---
Idaho	61	58	190	209	588	506	---	---
Wyo.	66	62	149	149	122	116	---	---
Colo.	499	464	223	190	673	599	---	---
N.Mex.	55	50	30	35	26	37	---	---
Ariz.	41	37	25	23	231	203	---	---
Utah	49	50	50	46	198	186	---	---
Nev.	4	4	9	10	21	21	---	---
Wash.	44	55	223	205	797	733	---	---
Oreg.	36	47	368	397	651	625	---	---
Calif.	259	238	574	517	2,146	2,082	13.0	12.0
U. S.	73,985	74,437	43,020	37,960	16,537	16,261	291.5	287.3

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1957 AND 1958--Continued

State	Winter wheat 1/		All spring wheat		Durum wheat		Other spring wheat		All wheat	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N.Y	260	281	---	---	---	---	---	---	260	281
N.J.	62	62	---	---	---	---	---	---	62	62
Pa.	563	580	---	---	---	---	---	---	563	580
Ohio	1,524	1,539	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,524	1,539
Ind.	1,296	1,296	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,296	1,296
Ill.	1,819	1,783	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,819	1,783
Mich.	1,005	1,075	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,005	1,075
Wis.	26	30	31	34	---	---	31	34	57	64
Minn.	36	34	691	772	111	18	580	754	727	806
Iowa	136	146	12	12	---	---	12	12	148	158
Mo.	1,876	1,688	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,876	1,688
N.Dak.	---	---	6,481	6,500	1,532	858	4,949	5,642	6,481	6,500
S.Dak.	411	538	1,636	1,889	122	72	1,514	1,817	2,047	2,427
Nebr.	3,284	3,547	15	10	---	---	15	10	3,299	3,557
Kans.	7,199	10,942	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,199	10,942
Del.	32	33	---	---	---	---	---	---	32	33
Md.	172	179	---	---	---	---	---	---	172	179
Va.	267	264	---	---	---	---	---	---	267	264
W.Va.	35	34	---	---	---	---	---	---	35	34
N.C.	376	350	---	---	---	---	---	---	376	350
S.C.	204	157	---	---	---	---	---	---	204	157
Ga.	124	93	---	---	---	---	---	---	124	93
Ky.	294	259	---	---	---	---	---	---	294	259
Tenn.	243	146	---	---	---	---	---	---	243	146
Ala.	162	125	---	---	---	---	---	---	162	125
Miss.	190	160	---	---	---	---	---	---	190	160
Ark.	210	151	---	---	---	---	---	---	210	151
La.	132	83	---	---	---	---	---	---	132	83
Okla.	4,276	4,533	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,276	4,533
Texas	3,159	3,475	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,159	3,475
Mont.	1,885	2,413	2,456	2,096	600	54	1,856	2,042	4,341	4,509
Idaho	694	729	529	608	---	---	529	608	1,223	1,337
Wyo.	275	289	42	38	---	---	42	38	317	327
Colo.	2,007	2,910	47	54	---	---	47	54	2,054	2,964
N.Mex.	297	235	19	21	---	---	19	21	316	256
Ariz.	69	130	---	---	---	---	---	---	69	130
Utah	214	253	77	83	---	---	77	83	291	336
Nev.	4	6	14	16	---	---	14	16	18	22
Wash.	1,746	1,903	218	164	---	---	218	164	1,964	2,067
Oreg.	670	757	116	104	---	---	116	104	786	861
Calif.	301	379	---	---	---	---	---	---	301	379
U.S.	37,535	43,587	12,384	12,401	2,365	1,002	10,019	11,399	49,919	55,988

1/ Acreage seeded in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1957 AND 1958 - Continued

State	Flaxseed 1/		Rice		Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field		Sugar beets	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Acres	Acres
Maine	---	---	---	---	4	3	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	105	108	---	---	---	---
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,800	23,000
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mich.	---	---	---	---	538	543	---	---	74,500	77,000
Wis.	7	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,400	9,200
Minn.	886	514	---	---	---	---	6	6	75,100	73,000
Iowa	14	13	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mo.	---	---	4.2	4.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Dak.	3,730	2,798	---	---	---	---	3	3	39,100	38,000
S.Dak.	790	679	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,300	6,000
Nebr.	---	---	---	---	59	68	---	---	61,900	64,000
Kans.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,100	8,400
Miss.	---	---	32	41	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	---	---	337	340	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	---	---	418	418	---	---	---	---	---	---
Texas	25	36	351	383	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mont.	74	22	---	---	15	16	4	---	57,900	57,000
Idaho	---	---	---	---	117	145	106	78	90,900	89,000
Wyo.	---	---	---	---	58	75	3	---	37,800	39,000
Colo.	---	---	---	---	209	226	20	22	139,900	145,000
N.Mex.	---	---	---	---	28	30	---	---	2/	2/
Ariz.	1	1	---	---	2	3	---	---	---	---
Utah	---	---	---	---	12	12	---	---	30,800	35,000
Nev.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Wash.	---	---	---	---	45	69	126	108	34,400	35,000
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	---	---	11	7	19,400	20,000
Calif.	35	47	228	262	272	293	5	2	202,300	201,000
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,400	6,300
U. S.	5,562	4,117	1,370.2	1,448.2	1,464	1,591	284	226	916,000	925,900

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall. 2/ Included in "Other States".

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1947-56	Acreage Harvested 1957	Acreage For harvest 1958	Yield per acre Average 1947-56	Yield per acre 1957	Yield per acre Indicated 1958	Production Average 1947-56	Production 1957	Production Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	13	11	11	35.1	40.0	33.0	453	440	363
N.H.	12	10	10	44.2	46.0	43.0	524	460	430
Vt.	60	59	59	47.5	50.0	47.0	2,849	2,950	2,773
Mass.	33	30	29	49.0	50.0	49.0	1,596	1,500	1,421
R.I.	7	6	6	42.6	42.0	43.0	294	252	258
Conn.	39	40	40	46.6	47.0	46.0	1,830	1,880	1,840
N.Y.	666	689	668	44.5	51.0	45.0	29,751	35,139	30,060
N.J.	188	164	156	48.9	29.0	54.0	9,180	4,756	8,424
Pa.	1,328	1,243	1,268	47.6	43.0	48.0	63,182	53,449	60,864
Ohio	3,574	3,343	3,410	54.2	54.0	54.0	194,063	180,522	184,140
Ind.	4,650	4,450	4,450	52.6	59.0	58.0	245,396	262,550	258,100
Ill.	8,961	8,276	8,607	54.7	64.0	60.0	490,690	529,664	516,420
Mich.	1,755	1,844	1,881	43.5	49.5	46.0	76,982	91,278	86,526
Wis.	2,591	2,685	2,712	52.0	58.5	52.0	134,818	157,072	141,024
Minn.	5,468	5,791	5,721	46.4	56.5	51.0	254,600	327,192	291,771
Iowa	10,633	10,168	10,270	50.2	60.5	58.0	534,465	615,164	595,660
Mo.	4,072	3,433	3,193	36.9	44.0	41.0	150,218	151,052	130,913
N.Dak.	1,221	1,328	1,355	21.1	26.0	20.0	25,781	34,528	27,100
S.Dak.	3,894	3,935	3,856	26.6	33.0	30.0	103,109	129,855	115,680
Nebr.	6,824	4,940	5,483	28.5	45.0	40.0	196,461	222,300	219,320
Kans.	2,245	1,527	1,588	24.2	29.0	29.0	55,066	44,283	46,052
Del.	154	144	127	43.7	30.0	55.0	6,767	4,320	6,985
Md.	481	453	471	45.8	33.5	53.0	22,036	15,176	24,963
Va.	952	797	797	39.0	26.5	45.0	37,064	21,120	35,865
W.Va.	224	148	155	41.8	42.0	47.0	9,355	6,216	7,285
N.C.	2,158	1,850	1,832	30.8	32.5	39.0	66,382	60,125	71,448
S.C.	1,255	916	889	19.5	26.0	25.0	24,460	23,816	22,225
Ga.	2,988	2,738	2,711	17.3	26.0	27.0	51,319	71,188	73,197
Fla.	602	557	574	15.8	24.0	24.0	9,442	13,368	13,776
Ky.	2,116	1,579	1,547	36.6	41.0	41.0	77,355	64,739	63,427
Tenn.	1,985	1,459	1,488	29.0	31.0	32.0	57,660	45,229	47,616
Ala.	2,452	2,222	2,089	19.8	26.0	25.0	48,110	57,772	52,225
Miss.	1,873	1,503	1,443	21.3	25.0	25.0	39,604	37,575	36,075
Ark.	977	516	470	20.8	27.0	27.0	20,299	13,932	12,690
La.	728	588	582	20.4	23.0	26.0	14,503	13,524	15,132
Okla.	751	234	304	18.4	21.0	25.0	14,499	4,914	7,600
Texas	2,266	1,703	1,720	18.3	23.5	24.0	41,525	40,020	41,280
Mont.	171	183	172	16.4	21.0	16.0	2,804	3,843	2,752
Idaho	37	60	57	56.4	68.0	69.0	2,133	4,080	3,933
Wyo.	56	65	61	19.7	27.0	27.0	1,117	1,755	1,647
Colo.	492	486	447	29.1	51.5	50.0	14,062	25,029	22,350
N.Mex.	68	52	47	17.0	28.5	27.5	1,117	1,482	1,292
Ariz.	36	40	36	17.0	37.5	31.0	639	1,500	1,116
Utah	34	48	49	44.8	56.0	54.0	1,584	2,688	2,646
Nev.	3	4	4	37.6	54.0	45.0	109	216	180
Wash.	26	44	55	62.5	81.0	81.0	1,655	3,564	4,455
Oreg.	29	36	47	48.2	70.0	70.0	1,420	2,520	3,290
Calif.	111	259	238	46.8	65.0	70.0	5,978	16,835	16,660
U. S.	81,256	72,656	73,185	38.8	46.8	45.2	3,144,304	3,402,832	3,311,249

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1947-56	Acreage Harvested 1957	Acreage For harvest 1958	Yield per acre Average 1947-56	Yield per acre 1957	Yield per acre Indicated 1958	Production Average 1947-56	Production 1957	Production Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	391	245	265	28.4	33.0	34.0	11,039	8,085	9,010
N.J.	72	50	52	25.7	29.5	33.0	1,818	1,475	1,716
Pa.	809	548	570	23.8	26.0	29.0	18,992	14,248	16,530
Ohio	2,030	1,495	1,525	24.7	22.0	30.0	49,949	32,890	45,750
Ind.	1,490	1,269	1,269	24.6	25.5	30.5	36,177	32,360	38,704
Ill.	1,688	1,769	1,751	25.6	21.0	31.0	43,370	37,149	54,281
Mich.	1,222	991	1,060	27.2	29.0	30.0	33,041	28,739	31,800
Wis.	30	24	29	24.6	25.5	25.0	726	612	725
Minn.	62	33	30	20.2	22.5	26.0	1,226	742	780
Iowa	178	128	140	20.8	27.0	28.0	3,654	3,456	3,920
Mo.	1,469	1,643	1,479	23.1	23.0	30.0	34,202	37,789	44,370
S.Dak.	324	368	486	15.2	28.5	25.0	4,990	10,488	12,150
Nebr.	3,817	2,911	3,464	20.1	27.0	30.0	76,452	78,597	103,920
Kans.	11,843	5,269	10,538	15.7	19.0	26.0	187,948	100,111	273,988
Del.	51	29	30	21.4	22.0	29.0	1,038	638	870
Md.	260	158	166	21.6	21.5	27.0	5,415	3,397	4,482
Va.	361	249	239	21.4	19.0	26.0	7,512	4,731	6,214
W.Va.	59	29	30	20.8	21.0	26.0	1,210	609	780
N.C.	384	350	318	19.5	19.0	23.0	7,451	6,650	7,314
S.C.	173	195	142	17.4	18.0	21.5	3,001	3,510	3,053
Ga.	133	112	80	16.4	16.5	23.0	2,174	1,848	1,840
Ky.	257	209	180	19.4	19.5	23.0	4,883	4,076	4,140
Tenn.	250	205	123	16.9	17.0	19.0	4,172	3,485	2,337
Ala.	24	130	95	18.9	18.0	23.0	493	2,340	2,185
Miss.	17	162	118	23.0	23.0	21.0	414	3,726	2,478
Ark.	48	163	117	18.8	20.0	22.0	1,005	3,260	2,574
La.	1/ 26	84	52	1/21.0	16.0	18.0	1/ 537	1,344	936
Okla.	5,250	3,442	4,371	13.1	12.5	26.0	71,001	43,025	113,646
Texas	3,634	2,322	3,367	11.0	14.5	23.0	43,687	33,669	77,441
Mont.	1,490	1,848	2,365	21.0	25.0	23.0	31,786	46,200	54,395
Idaho	800	622	666	24.9	32.0	29.5	19,699	19,904	19,647
Wyo.	260	248	270	17.9	22.0	24.0	4,670	5,456	6,480
Colo.	2,321	1,336	2,766	15.6	24.5	25.0	37,514	32,732	69,150
N.Mex.	244	105	204	7.6	16.5	18.0	2,353	1,732	3,672
Ariz.	28	63	123	26.0	34.0	32.0	735	2,142	3,936
Utah	309	205	209	16.8	19.0	15.0	5,200	3,895	3,135
Nev.	4	4	5	27.0	34.0	31.0	112	136	155
Wash.	2,049	1,683	1,851	28.4	37.0	37.0	57,996	62,271	68,487
Oreg.	792	634	716	27.3	37.0	35.0	21,607	23,458	25,060
Calif.	565	283	357	19.2	22.0	21.5	10,787	6,226	7,676
U. S.	45,196	31,613	41,618	18.9	22.4	27.1	849,604	707,201	1,129,727

1/ Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1947-56	Acreage Harvested 1957	Acreage For harvest 1958	Yield per acre Average 1947-56	Yield per acre 1957	Yield per acre Indicated 1958	Production Average 1947-56	Production 1957	Production Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	55	30	33	24.3	25.5	22.0	1,332	765	726
Minn.	867	560	739	17.4	22.5	22.0	14,795	12,600	16,258
Iowa	15	12	12	18.9	24.0	24.0	281	288	288
N.Dak.	7,139	4,816	5,490	13.0	19.0	16.5	91,980	91,504	90,585
S.Dak.	2,766	1,492	1,775	10.4	18.5	15.0	28,959	27,602	26,625
Nebr.	57	14	9	12.8	16.0	13.0	750	224	117
Mont.	3,518	1,810	1,955	15.6	16.0	15.0	54,245	28,960	29,325
Idaho	622	522	595	32.8	43.0	38.0	20,225	22,446	22,610
Wyo.	78	40	34	16.7	23.0	17.0	1,327	920	578
Colo.	93	44	50	18.6	25.5	18.0	1,751	1,122	900
N.Mex.	18	17	20	14.4	13.5	14.5	264	230	290
Utah	86	74	80	32.5	36.0	31.0	2,803	2,664	2,480
Nev.	12	14	16	29.4	36.0	33.0	355	504	528
Wash.	523	214	156	23.2	33.0	28.0	12,248	7,062	4,368
Oreg.	210	111	100	25.6	30.0	31.0	5,249	3,330	3,100
U. S.	16,068	9,770	11,064	14.9	20.5	18.0	236,707	200,221	198,778

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1947-56	Acreage Harvested 1957	Acreage For harvest 1958	Yield per acre Average 1947-56	Yield per acre 1957	Yield per acre Indicated 1958	Production Average 1947-56	Production 1957	Production Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Minn.	46	106	17	13.6	23.0	21.0	666	2,438	357
N.Dak.	2,012	1,480	829	11.8	18.0	15.5	24,387	26,640	12,850
S.Dak.	224	118	70	10.2	16.5	15.0	2,454	1,947	1,050
Mont.	1/ 421	577	52	1/17.7	15.0	14.0	1/7,991	8,655	728
U. S.	2,409	2,281	968	11.9	17.4	15.5	29,904	39,680	14,985

1/ Short-time average. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter Hard red	Winter Soft red	Spring Hard red	Spring Durum 1/	White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1947-56	535,344	190,444	198,306	30,392	161,730	1,116,216
1957	425,988	155,318	167,499	39,942	158,355	947,102
1958 2/	795,796	195,207	168,966	15,144	168,377	1,343,490

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated July 1, 1958.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1

State	Corn for grain			Old wheat		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	4	---	---	---	---	---
N.H.	7	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	11	4	4	---	---	---
Mass.	52	25	27	---	---	---
R.I.	8	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	56	24	25	---	---	---
N.Y.	2,444	3,550	4,370	803	721	323
N.J.	1,839	3,181	816	108	60	59
Pa.	13,799	17,956	10,420	1,453	779	641
Ohio	48,756	65,568	40,772	1,568	1,190	493
Ind.	70,653	105,340	80,580	670	362	162
Ill.	146,954	242,103	173,601	782	609	186
Mich.	18,758	29,543	21,605	1,594	939	431
Wis.	21,293	42,336	32,251	439	274	151
Minn.	75,082	141,383	107,128	1,612	1,119	1,026
Iowa	218,446	236,690	262,819	162	71	37
Mo.	37,927	50,387	39,338	1,200	506	567
N.Dak.	2,415	4,066	6,296	18,371	19,012	12,996
S.Dak.	32,283	42,188	54,990	6,119	2,150	4,804
Nebr.	73,812	43,640	107,880	3,975	7,117	7,094
Kans.	13,756	4,280	9,407	8,208	6,448	2,002
Del.	901	1,685	511	10	10	6
Md.	2,939	4,457	1,529	105	95	34
Va.	6,667	7,751	2,536	337	289	95
W.Va.	1,937	1,661	915	174	107	79
N.C.	13,428	17,596	12,060	356	188	233
S.C.	4,742	2,581	3,253	76	41	53
Ga.	6,672	6,232	6,421	58	25	46
Fla.	564	688	903	---	---	---
Ky.	15,394	18,034	10,622	95	55	102
Tenn.	11,008	9,006	8,488	128	94	70
Ala.	7,078	7,778	6,926	5	18	35
Miss.	5,677	5,271	5,434	15	5	37
Ark.	2,750	2,093	1,208	13	14	33
La.	1,583	1,539	964	1/ 4	---	---
Okla.	1,426	371	467	1,368	1,039	215
Texas	3,700	1,577	5,070	929	528	337
Mont.	29	9	50	11,768	12,178	10,058
Idaho	107	198	653	1,309	780	2,329
Wyo.	20	23	221	578	720	1,020
Colo.	1,023	1,114	4,065	2,494	1,059	3,385
N.Mex.	125	59	84	148	33	20
Ariz.	90	210	231	9	17	21
Utah	5	13	8	499	515	459
Nev.	---	3	3	30	5	6
Wash.	95	77	298	1,210	299	347
Oreg.	83	155	264	795	384	268
Calif.	25	261	419	145	41	31
U. S.	866,424	1,122,706	1,025,932	69,721	59,896	50,291

1/ 1956 only.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1 - Continued

State	Oil oats			Soybeans			Sorghum grain 1/	
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	1957	1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	319	286	173	---	---	---	---	---
N.H.	15	4	6	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	95	39	51	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	11	3	5	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	11	5	4	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	4,347	3,456	5,665	10	11	11	---	---
N.J.	200	183	129	28	43	28	---	---
Pa.	4,393	4,049	4,540	33	23	18	---	---
Ohio	6,796	5,681	5,071	984	1,873	1,307	---	---
Ind.	6,479	7,875	4,694	1,357	4,113	2,385	16	86
Ill.	17,741	17,241	13,948	2,819	13,250	4,439	19	89
Mich.	8,865	6,273	7,359	80	294	208	---	---
Wis.	22,156	22,770	32,216	40	105	69	---	---
Minn.	36,051	38,544	43,636	1,337	6,830	6,028	---	---
Iowa	39,801	26,276	45,623	2,505	5,500	8,711	389	1,247
Mo.	6,169	6,463	8,587	660	1,457	880	598	2,466
N.Dak.	18,466	15,321	18,780	14	161	340	---	---
S.Dak.	26,154	18,119	39,803	86	155	307	230	753
Nebr.	11,240	3,741	14,501	52	149	185	1,369	9,280
Kans.	3,813	2,549	8,889	74	75	49	1,951	7,748
Del.	11	17	10	47	104	129	---	---
Md.	188	297	230	44	88	70	---	---
Va.	407	370	279	76	175	149	27	37
W.Va.	277	229	171	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	915	1,181	978	115	313	306	184	221
S.C.	613	694	569	44	76	76	9	20
Ga.	295	286	331	6	39	28	55	67
Fla.	---	---	---	2/ 3	7	---	---	---
Ky.	190	143	79	79	239	27	22	163
Tenn.	372	491	184	44	158	21	96	144
Ala.	175	224	120	15	23	24	80	39
Miss.	242	614	379	64	468	234	5	39
Ark.	298	557	462	133	543	488	35	63
La.	73	174	128	11	23	---	---	4
Okla.	1,303	779	2,193	7	4	5	431	456
Texas	2,082	1,342	5,289	---	13	7	2,484	3,571
Mont.	2,828	2,192	3,415	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	902	1,184	1,068	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	868	837	1,210	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	975	874	1,578	---	---	---	359	1,011
N.Mex.	36	9	21	---	---	---	140	255
Ariz.	17	18	18	---	---	---	86	173
Utah	270	173	426	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	15	12	9	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	638	696	916	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	859	1,405	1,078	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	12	32	303	---	---	---	100	125
U. S.	227,984	193,708	275,124	10,768	36,312	26,529	8,685	28,063

1/ Data not available prior to 1956.
2/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1 - Continued

State	Old barley			Old rye			Old flaxseed		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	13	7	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	269	213	210	11	15	26	---	---	---
N.J.	53	99	40	8	3	3	---	---	---
Pa.	596	855	828	24	40	28	---	---	---
Ohio	120	227	243	46	20	21	---	---	---
Ind.	89	181	277	62	50	90	---	---	---
Ill.	125	309	345	74	103	43	---	---	---
Mich.	577	233	285	123	99	43	---	---	---
Wis.	794	420	346	142	105	65	10	10	4
Minn.	4,079	5,655	4,300	166	238	162	294	199	111
Iowa	110	40	243	14	11	29	53	2	2
Mo.	265	591	553	17	44	45	---	---	---
N.Dak.	10,770	14,990	14,289	567	565	212	1,570	2,077	1,134
S.Dak.	5,257	2,018	3,893	544	320	432	465	191	246
Nebr.	1,185	502	2,000	205	184	523	---	---	---
Kans.	743	520	2,876	34	30	341	---	---	---
Del.	20	29	16	1	3	2	---	---	---
Md.	158	211	155	4	4	2	---	---	---
Va.	273	472	256	8	11	3	---	---	---
W.Va.	41	82	25	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	95	184	94	10	12	14	---	---	---
S.C.	17	59	60	1	2	1	---	---	---
Ga.	3	3	10	1	1	1	---	---	---
Ky.	85	82	132	6	4	7	---	---	---
Tenn.	56	110	75	9	14	6	---	---	---
Miss.	6	32	22	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	6	25	11	---	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.	90	155	486	32	18	130	---	---	---
Texas	108	46	219	11	3	7	---	---	---
Mont.	4,910	7,134	16,874	19	7	27	43	72	47
Idaho	1,199	1,468	3,635	3	2	2	---	---	---
Wyo.	692	594	995	6	5	13	---	---	---
Colo.	1,833	558	4,916	18	18	66	---	---	---
N.Mex.	30	17	20	2	2	6	---	---	---
Ariz.	26	52	212	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	597	767	1,026	1	1	2	---	---	---
Nev.	42	46	44	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	384	889	961	17	22	44	---	---	---
Oreg.	665	1,710	1,093	33	44	55	---	---	---
Calif.	520	680	393	2	6	1	---	---	---
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---
U. S.	36,903	42,265	62,462	2,223	2,006	2,452	2,439	2,551	1,544

OATS

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1947-56	Acreage: Harvested: 1957	Acreage: For harvest 1958	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Indicated 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	81	83	69	40.2	52.0	43.0	3,270	4,316	2,967
N.H.	3	1	1	35.9	41.0	39.0	96	41	39
Vt.	21	13	11	34.0	44.0	36.0	704	572	396
Mass.	3	2	2	36.7	38.0	38.0	119	76	76
Conn.	2	1	1	33.0	30.0	34.0	75	30	34
N.Y.	674	668	615	38.4	53.0	49.0	26,081	35,404	30,135
N.J.	36	32	26	36.0	31.0	40.0	1,292	992	1,040
Pa.	747	776	737	36.5	39.0	43.0	27,353	30,264	31,691
Ohio	1,106	1,112	1,079	40.2	38.0	50.0	45,067	42,256	53,950
Ind.	1,265	1,062	988	39.2	34.0	47.0	49,645	36,108	46,436
Ill.	3,402	2,751	2,613	42.0	39.0	51.0	142,574	107,289	133,263
Mich.	1,290	1,035	1,045	36.6	39.5	40.0	47,219	40,882	41,800
Wis.	2,866	2,668	2,641	45.2	52.5	46.0	129,369	140,070	121,486
Minn.	4,909	3,996	3,836	37.9	42.0	42.0	185,805	167,832	161,112
Iowa	5,845	5,235	4,816	36.3	41.5	42.0	213,763	217,252	202,272
Mo.	1,310	1,108	753	27.8	31.0	32.0	36,756	34,348	24,096
N.Dak.	1,924	1,834	1,889	26.8	32.0	30.0	51,855	58,688	56,670
S.Dak.	3,304	3,159	3,127	27.4	35.0	32.0	90,895	110,565	100,064
Nebr.	2,198	1,546	1,453	23.0	33.5	32.0	51,780	51,791	46,496
Kans.	1,015	1,121	583	23.3	30.5	26.0	24,280	34,190	15,158
Del.	8	8	6	34.4	32.0	40.0	261	256	240
Md.	53	63	54	35.6	36.5	39.0	1,934	2,300	2,106
Va.	126	133	113	33.8	30.0	39.0	4,286	3,990	4,407
W.Va.	42	34	29	32.4	36.0	38.0	1,366	1,224	1,102
N.C.	367	458	394	32.6	30.5	33.0	12,132	13,969	13,002
S.C.	497	551	441	28.6	29.5	31.0	14,208	16,254	13,671
Ga.	420	394	315	27.8	28.0	33.0	11,684	11,032	10,395
Fla.	25	28	30	21.6	22.0	27.0	582	616	810
Ky.	74	54	43	27.4	26.5	32.0	2,057	1,431	1,376
Tenn.	202	206	140	28.4	25.5	28.0	5,804	5,253	3,920
Ala.	129	120	96	27.5	25.0	31.0	3,584	3,000	2,976
Miss.	245	341	126	32.8	37.0	33.0	8,221	12,617	4,158
Ark.	259	398	259	32.8	29.0	29.0	9,015	11,542	7,511
La.	80	95	66	28.8	27.0	23.0	2,362	2,565	1,518
Okla.	627	731	716	19.5	20.0	30.0	12,690	14,620	21,480
Texas	1,118	1,640	1,361	20.9	21.5	32.0	23,852	35,260	43,552
Mont.	270	279	254	33.4	34.0	33.0	9,054	9,486	8,382
Idaho	188	173	190	44.2	47.5	45.0	8,327	8,218	8,550
Wyo.	132	120	116	30.2	36.0	32.0	4,001	4,320	3,712
Colo.	163	171	142	30.6	35.5	31.0	5,016	6,070	4,402
N.Mex.	24	19	17	22.4	27.0	27.0	535	513	459
Ariz.	11	10	9	44.9	60.0	55.0	479	600	495
Utah	41	39	36	45.8	52.0	46.0	1,886	2,028	1,656
Nev.	6	5	5	41.3	46.0	44.0	251	230	220
Wash.	156	189	164	46.8	51.0	46.0	7,294	9,639	7,544
Oreg.	305	299	323	31.6	36.0	37.0	9,572	10,779	11,951
Calif.	180	223	196	30.4	34.0	33.0	5,506	7,582	6,468
U. S.	37,752	34,984	31,926	34.3	37.4	39.3	1,293,976	1,308,360	1,255,244

SOYBEANS

State	Acreage grown alone for all purposes			Equivalent solid 1/			Acreage for beans		
							Harvested		For harvest
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N.Y.	8	7	6	8	7	6	6	6	5
N.J.	38	57	50	38	57	50	26	44	43
Pa.	50	53	48	50	53	48	23	17	16
Ohio	1,089	1,446	1,489	1,089	1,446	1,489	1,051	1,421	1,467
Ind.	1,829	2,230	2,364	1,829	2,230	2,364	1,737	2,163	2,290
Ill.	3,989	5,034	5,235	3,989	5,034	5,235	3,868	4,974	5,185
Mich.	121	248	285	121	248	285	112	236	275
Wis.	70	110	132	70	110	132	48	101	119
Minn.	1,461	2,697	3,155	1,461	2,697	3,155	1,416	2,549	3,076
Iowa	1,875	2,806	3,059	1,875	2,806	3,059	1,837	2,792	3,038
Mo.	1,495	1,719	2,080	1,512	1,719	2,080	1,420	1,637	1,975
N.Dak.	49	201	271	49	201	271	47	184	265
S.Dak.	110	194	266	110	194	266	105	186	253
Nebr.	95	140	200	95	140	200	90	137	194
Kans.	413	241	362	413	241	362	357	214	329
Del.	84	152	167	84	152	167	77	147	162
Md.	120	208	204	120	208	204	100	189	188
Va.	215	270	289	244	286	304	169	248	269
W.Va.	12	7	6	12	7	6	---	---	---
N.C.	407	484	469	477	514	496	294	416	412
S.C.	145	341	368	186	377	400	112	329	355
Ga.	82	122	129	109	152	159	36	100	110
Fla.	2/ 22	50	52	2/ 22	50	52	2/ 18	45	46
Ky.	205	188	203	212	188	203	123	130	140
Tenn.	292	265	321	350	283	338	189	187	233
Ala.	147	163	163	150	163	163	78	122	128
Miss.	515	716	859	552	731	871	384	615	738
Ark.	813	1,433	1,920	866	1,451	1,935	738	1,383	1,865
La.	118	160	170	240	234	242	56	119	120
Okla.	63	38	52	64	38	52	38	30	42
Texas	8	24	40	8	24	40	3	17	29
U. S.	15,936	21,804	24,414	16,401	22,041	24,634	14,557	20,738	23,367

1/ Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.
2/ Short-time average.

SOYBEANS

State	Interplanted acreage			State	Interplanted acreage		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958		Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Va.	57	32	30	Tenn.	116	36	34
N.C.	140	60	54	Miss.	73	30	24
S.C.	83	72	64	Ark.	106	36	30
Ga.	54	60	60	La.	244	149	145
				U. S.	930	475	441

BARLEY

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1947-56	Acreage: Harvested: 1957	Acreage: For harvest 1958	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Indicated 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	3	1	1	29.7	34.0	33.0	93	34	33
N. Y.	72	49	40	31.4	39.0	39.0	2,241	1,911	1,560
N. J.	19	25	30	36.4	40.5	42.0	700	1,012	1,260
Pa.	175	218	238	36.8	38.0	40.0	6,484	8,284	9,520
Ohio	46	112	110	31.4	31.0	34.0	1,594	3,472	3,740
Ind.	38	108	77	28.5	28.5	30.0	1,171	3,078	2,310
Ill.	58	150	125	31.4	23.0	27.0	1,924	3,450	3,375
Mich.	103	85	84	31.3	33.5	34.0	3,236	2,848	2,856
Wis.	141	52	45	36.3	35.0	35.0	5,144	1,820	1,575
Minn.	1,137	819	803	26.2	25.0	27.0	29,892	20,475	21,681
Iowa	27	28	20	27.2	31.0	30.0	748	868	600
Mo.	186	359	316	25.1	22.0	26.0	4,984	7,898	8,216
N. Dak.	2,503	3,498	3,813	21.4	21.5	21.0	54,230	75,207	80,073
S. Dak.	857	529	513	18.2	23.0	23.0	15,125	12,167	11,799
Nebr.	272	239	280	18.6	31.0	27.0	5,141	7,409	7,560
Kans.	317	688	722	17.4	22.0	25.0	5,872	15,136	18,050
Del.	12	16	17	31.3	34.0	36.0	381	544	612
Md.	79	86	87	34.4	36.0	36.0	2,749	3,096	3,132
Va.	95	118	126	33.7	31.0	36.0	3,225	3,658	4,536
W. Va.	12	11	12	32.6	32.0	38.0	403	352	456
N. C.	45	67	65	30.0	28.0	32.0	1,375	1,876	2,080
S. C.	21	46	40	24.4	26.0	29.0	522	1,196	1,160
Ga.	7	13	12	23.5	26.0	29.0	170	338	348
Ky.	78	108	92	26.2	24.5	28.0	2,073	2,646	2,576
Tenn.	77	86	60	19.8	19.5	22.0	1,536	1,677	1,320
Miss.	8	18	3	1/ 26.1	25.0	20.0	201	450	60
Ark.	14	55	22	22.4	19.5	19.0	344	1,072	418
Okla.	111	375	488	15.8	18.5	30.0	1,764	6,938	14,640
Texas	118	261	378	15.7	21.0	23.0	1,892	5,481	8,694
Mont.	820	1,721	1,618	26.8	26.5	26.0	22,157	45,606	42,068
Idaho	413	577	496	33.8	35.0	32.0	13,861	20,195	15,872
Wyo.	128	112	106	28.9	37.0	34.0	3,714	4,144	3,604
Colo.	453	597	543	24.8	30.5	26.0	11,347	18,208	14,118
N. Mex.	23	21	30	26.4	32.0	36.0	595	672	1,080
Ariz.	150	180	162	52.6	59.0	55.0	7,990	10,620	8,910
Utah	142	190	177	43.6	45.0	40.0	6,170	8,550	7,080
Nev.	20	18	18	35.8	41.0	38.0	711	738	684
Wash.	285	781	703	33.8	41.0	35.0	9,333	32,021	24,605
Oreg.	383	616	579	34.8	35.5	38.0	13,345	21,868	22,002
Calif.	1,658	1,967	1,888	34.4	40.0	36.5	57,305	78,680	68,912
U. S.	11,110	15,000	14,939	27.2	29.0	28.3	302,770	435,695	423,175

1/ Short-time average.

RYE

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1947-56	Acreage Harvested 1957	Acreage For harvest 1958	Yield per acre Average 1947-56	Yield per acre 1957	Yield per acre Indicated 1958	Production Average 1947-56	Production 1957	Production Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	14	16	12	19.5	23.0	24.0	277	368	288
N.J.	12	13	15	19.2	21.0	24.0	225	273	360
Pa.	16	24	26	17.8	23.0	24.0	287	552	624
Ohio	26	30	36	18.0	17.5	21.0	474	525	756
Ind.	69	75	68	15.4	15.0	19.0	1,092	1,125	1,292
Ill.	61	81	70	15.2	15.0	19.0	968	1,215	1,330
Mich.	56	48	48	15.0	18.0	18.0	842	864	864
Wis.	68	30	27	12.4	12.0	12.0	841	360	324
Minn.	149	72	62	14.8	15.0	16.0	2,210	1,080	992
Iowa	12	20	14	15.1	18.0	18.0	177	360	252
Mo.	43	60	55	13.0	15.0	18.0	596	900	990
N.Dak.	286	242	363	13.6	17.5	14.5	3,957	4,235	5,264
S.Dak.	319	187	219	12.6	21.0	20.0	4,027	3,927	4,380
Nebr.	196	166	199	9.3	15.0	17.0	1,825	2,490	3,383
Kans.	49	142	170	10.5	16.0	18.0	524	2,272	3,060
Del.	16	13	17	15.6	15.5	20.0	241	202	340
Md.	15	18	22	16.6	19.0	21.0	258	342	462
Va.	20	19	22	15.6	15.5	20.0	317	294	440
N.C.	21	20	15	13.4	13.5	15.0	284	270	225
S.C.	10	13	10	11.1	12.0	13.5	116	156	135
Ga.	7	13	12	9.7	10.5	12.5	69	136	150
Ky.	28	17	15	14.3	14.5	17.0	409	246	255
Tenn.	24	15	12	11.0	10.0	12.5	264	150	150
Okla.	69	118	133	7.3	8.5	13.0	525	1,003	1,729
Texas	30	19	18	7.8	9.5	15.0	240	180	270
Mont.	14	15	20	12.0	15.0	12.0	176	225	240
Idaho	4	4	3	15.0	15.5	16.0	65	62	48
Wyo.	6	9	9	10.2	14.0	15.0	66	126	135
Colo.	31	34	38	7.8	13.0	11.0	246	442	418
N.Mex.	5	6	11	10.4	12.0	16.0	52	72	176
Utah	5	6	6	9.6	9.0	7.0	50	54	42
Wash.	22	92	80	11.5	16.0	18.0	256	1,472	1,440
Oreg.	21	24	26	13.2	17.5	17.0	280	420	442
Calif.	8	10	10	11.4	13.0	13.0	98	130	130
U.S.	1,737	1,671	1,863	12.8	15.9	16.8	22,359	26,528	31,306

HOPS

State	Acreage Average 1947-56	Acreage 1957	Acreage 1958	Yield per acre Average 1947-56	Yield per acre 1957	Yield per acre 1958	Production Average 1947-56	Production 1957	Production 1958
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Idaho	1,231	2,400	3,500	1,842	1,690	1,750	2,389	4,056	6,125
Wash.	13,530	15,200	19,200	1,688	1,560	1,590	22,857	23,712	30,528
Oreg.	11,360	4,500	5,000	1,114	1,230	1,225	12,200	5,535	6,125
Calif.	7,830	5,600	5,900	1,538	1,220	1,600	12,097	6,832	9,440
U.S.	33,951	27,700	33,600	1,473	1,449	1,554	49,544	40,135	52,218

SORGHUMS 1/

State	Acreage					
	Planted			Harvested		For harvest
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Ind.	4	41	52	4	39	51
Ill.	6	36	35	6	35	35
Iowa	27	484	397	27	474	389
Mo.	198	830	913	190	802	898
N.Dak.	27	13	14	26	12	13
S.Dak.	206	447	308	196	429	296
Nebr.	617	2,464	1,971	557	2,360	1,888
Kans.	3,849	8,166	5,390	3,467	7,783	4,981
Va.	13	20	27	7	17	24
N.C.	63	121	132	62	120	130
S.C.	28	49	52	28	47	50
Ga.	52	72	68	52	70	66
Ky.	24	67	85	24	66	84
Tenn.	58	160	112	58	149	110
Ala.	69	84	92	67	82	90
Miss.	52	93	138	51	90	135
Ark.	92	267	192	88	240	187
La.	12	27	30	12	27	30
Okla.	1,676	1,740	1,235	1,514	1,626	1,138
Texas	7,161	9,300	8,742	6,514	9,103	8,375
Wyo.	6	9	6	6	9	6
Colo.	873	1,413	805	651	1,221	684
N.Mex.	578	654	477	467	498	383
Ariz.	93	151	143	91	148	141
Calif.	123	250	282	121	246	280
U. S.	15,916	26,958	21,698	14,294	25,693	20,464

1/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses including sirup.

RICE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest						
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	2/ 3.4	3.9	4.2	2/2,591	3,300	3,000	2/ 89	129	126
Miss.	2/ 38	31	40	2/2,631	3,200	2,700	2/994	992	1,080
Ark.	442	332	337	2,403	3,325	3,100	10,616	11,039	10,447
La.	589	400	412	2,107	2,650	2,900	12,270	10,600	11,948
Texas	524	347	380	2,462	3,200	3,300	12,863	11,104	12,540
Calif.	323	226	258	3,251	4,100	4,200	10,361	9,266	10,836
U. S.	1,911	1,339.9	1,431.2	2,465	3,219	3,282	46,975	43,130	46,977

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.
2/ Short-time average.

ALL HAY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1947-56	Acreage Harvested 1957	Acreage For harvest 1958	Yield per acre Average 1947-56	Yield per acre 1957	Yield per acre Indicated 1958	Production Average 1947-56	Production 1957	Production Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	646	536	532	1.12	1.11	1.20	718	595	639
N.H.	284	225	218	1.29	1.28	1.39	366	288	304
Vt.	869	765	760	1.43	1.52	1.48	1,242	1,159	1,128
Mass.	300	247	243	1.60	1.53	1.74	477	378	423
R.I.	25	19	19	1.74	1.42	1.95	44	27	37
Conn.	240	206	202	1.74	1.60	1.96	416	330	395
N.Y.	3,312	3,125	3,135	1.67	1.74	1.80	5,513	5,447	5,646
N.J.	241	229	241	1.89	1.57	2.06	455	359	497
Pa.	2,230	2,233	2,282	1.52	1.42	1.60	3,398	3,167	3,658
Ohio	2,464	2,216	2,187	1.53	1.67	1.65	3,769	3,708	3,601
Ind.	1,734	1,510	1,496	1.52	1.71	1.61	2,623	2,587	2,415
Ill.	2,618	2,578	2,508	1.70	1.94	1.89	4,451	5,008	4,745
Mich.	2,376	2,124	2,078	1.48	1.67	1.27	3,519	3,542	2,629
Wis.	4,007	3,991	3,999	1.86	2.24	1.67	7,458	8,945	6,696
Minn.	3,870	3,650	3,445	1.67	2.02	1.88	6,452	7,387	6,485
Iowa	3,629	3,744	3,719	1.67	2.12	1.92	6,118	7,938	7,151
Mo.	3,311	3,114	3,189	1.23	1.48	1.48	4,074	4,605	4,710
N.Dak.	3,616	3,780	3,633	.99	1.15	1.03	3,597	4,355	3,751
S.Dak.	4,856	5,665	5,655	.82	1.22	1.08	4,001	6,897	6,091
Nebr.	5,101	5,784	5,498	1.08	1.38	1.32	5,494	7,999	7,236
Kans.	2,198	2,422	2,240	1.43	1.82	1.70	3,118	4,400	3,798
Del.	64	49	48	1.44	1.33	1.52	93	65	73
Md.	439	421	440	1.47	1.40	1.67	647	589	733
Va.	1,357	1,188	1,282	1.20	1.27	1.47	1,630	1,512	1,883
W.Va.	772	694	707	1.28	1.30	1.49	984	903	1,050
N.C.	1,207	1,026	976	1.02	1.11	1.14	1,234	1,140	1,113
S.C.	607	521	485	.86	.94	.97	522	492	472
Ga.	1,049	571	569	.68	.96	96	695	550	548
Fla.	112	120	134	.96	1.63	1.54	109	196	206
Ky.	1,759	1,636	1,673	1.27	1.45	1.49	2,235	2,366	2,493
Tenn.	1,618	1,473	1,508	1.11	1.22	1.21	1,801	1,801	1,821
Ala.	813	745	771	.84	.93	.94	686	694	726
Miss.	771	814	810	1.16	1.45	1.28	894	1,180	1,040
Ark.	1,071	929	919	1.06	1.28	1.19	1,138	1,186	1,094
La.	361	416	438	1.22	1.38	1.38	440	572	606
Okla.	1,514	1,423	1,396	1.17	1.26	1.35	1,775	1,790	1,891
Texas	1,685	1,890	1,903	1.00	1.23	1.22	1,690	2,316	2,315
Mont.	2,339	2,326	2,329	1.16	1.29	1.24	2,709	2,992	2,892
Idaho	1,106	1,272	1,199	2.34	2.56	2.58	2,598	3,256	3,091
Wyo.	1,096	1,196	1,221	1.14	1.41	1.28	1,256	1,683	1,561
Colo.	1,410	1,542	1,527	1.62	1.90	1.81	2,285	2,935	2,770
N.Mex.	214	253	261	2.18	2.38	2.44	468	603	638
Ariz.	255	250	245	2.62	3.06	3.04	668	766	744
Utah	558	593	593	2.16	2.50	2.35	1,209	1,483	1,394
Nev.	374	381	384	1.61	1.75	1.79	603	666	686
Wash.	801	832	781	1.91	2.17	2.08	1,529	1,802	1,623
Oreg.	1,026	1,046	1,014	1.75	1.89	1.90	1,798	1,975	1,930
Calif.	1,898	2,006	2,013	3.21	3.37	3.39	6,097	6,768	6,818
U.S.	74,204	73,776	72,905	1.42	1.65	1.57	105,094	121,402	114,246

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1947-56	Acreage: Harvested: 1957	Acreage: For harvest 1958	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Indicated 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	454	428	428	1.20	1.15	1.25	543	492	535
N.H.	168	160	155	1.39	1.30	1.40	234	208	217
Vt.	524	462	453	1.50	1.50	1.50	786	693	680
Mass.	174	144	140	1.68	1.50	1.70	292	216	238
R.I.	14	11	11	1.77	1.40	1.80	25	15	20
Conn.	117	93	89	1.76	1.50	1.85	204	140	165
N.Y.	2,169	1,915	1,858	1.62	1.60	1.65	3,509	3,064	3,066
N.J.	106	79	83	1.67	1.40	1.65	177	111	137
Pa.	1,600	1,349	1,322	1.42	1.35	1.45	2,281	1,821	1,917
Ohio	1,570	1,135	1,124	1.38	1.50	1.45	2,165	1,702	1,630
Ind.	856	587	640	1.31	1.45	1.35	1,112	851	864
Ill.	1,201	945	1,040	1.42	1.55	1.55	1,694	1,465	1,612
Mich.	950	656	656	1.32	1.40	1.10	1,250	918	722
Wis.	1,899	1,255	1,180	1.62	1.90	1.45	3,013	2,384	1,711
Minn.	950	636	604	1.42	1.55	1.35	1,339	986	815
Iowa	2,035	1,013	1,246	1.40	1.65	1.45	2,887	1,671	1,807
Mo.	1,059	598	855	1.09	1.15	1.20	1,151	688	1,026
Nebr.	133	18	54	1.13	1.30	1.30	157	23	70
Kans.	117	30	60	1.18	1.60	1.40	141	48	84
Del.	27	20	19	1.46	1.30	1.55	39	26	29
Md.	261	228	228	1.37	1.30	1.45	357	296	331
Va.	428	388	419	1.18	1.20	1.35	504	466	566
W.Va.	418	373	384	1.23	1.25	1.35	513	466	518
N.C.	111	133	146	1.12	1.20	1.20	124	160	175
Ky.	404	468	505	1.24	1.35	1.40	505	632	707
Tenn.	171	198	226	1.13	1.15	1.25	195	228	282
Ala.	39	52	55	.98	.95	1.00	39	49	55
Miss.	61	125	131	1.12	1.35	1.25	69	169	164
Ark.	34	39	40	1.10	1.20	1.20	37	47	48
La.	51	65	69	1.20	1.30	1.30	62	84	90
Mont.	252	257	265	1.23	1.25	1.20	311	321	318
Idaho	126	141	141	1.37	1.45	1.40	172	204	197
Wyo.	118	141	148	1.13	1.20	1.20	133	169	178
Colo.	190	239	241	1.32	1.50	1.40	250	358	337
N.Mex.	13	14	20	1.33	1.50	1.60	17	21	32
Utah	39	53	53	1.62	1.70	1.70	63	90	90
Nev.	43	41	41	1.33	1.30	1.35	58	53	55
Wash.	196	206	198	2.00	2.10	1.95	391	433	386
Oreg.	144	177	159	1.78	1.80	1.80	255	319	286
U. S.	19,217	14,872	15,486	1.41	1.49	1.43	27,055	22,087	22,160

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

State	ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY									PASTURE		
	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			Condition July 1		
	Harvested		For harvest	Av. 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Av. 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Av. 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	10	11	12	1.36	1.45	1.50	14	16	18	92	87	89
N.H.	11	17	19	1.83	1.65	1.90	20	28	36	89	78	89
Vt.	57	101	110	1.91	2.05	1.90	108	207	209	89	85	91
Mass.	28	45	49	2.15	2.05	2.25	60	92	110	88	62	93
R.I.	3	4	4	2.30	1.90	2.40	6	8	10	88	40	94
Conn.	41	60	62	2.38	2.10	2.50	98	126	155	88	45	92
N.Y.	673	1,002	1,062	2.07	2.10	2.15	1,396	2,104	2,283	84	84	90
N.J.	91	116	125	2.34	1.80	2.45	212	209	306	78	47	87
Pa.	503	759	835	1.91	1.60	1.90	954	1,214	1,586	84	81	88
Ohio	770	1,008	988	1.88	1.90	1.90	1,451	1,915	1,877	89	95	93
Ind.	612	763	687	1.91	2.00	1.95	1,176	1,526	1,340	91	98	94
Ill.	1,005	1,396	1,256	2.31	2.35	2.30	2,329	3,281	2,889	88	95	94
Mich.	1,312	1,440	1,397	1.63	1.80	1.35	2,146	2,592	1,886	89	97	72
Wis.	1,880	2,604	2,682	2.18	2.45	1.80	4,166	6,380	4,828	87	92	77
Minn.	1,650	2,397	2,277	2.20	2.35	2.20	3,687	5,633	5,009	87	91	85
Iowa	1,381	2,580	2,374	2.17	2.35	2.20	2,974	6,063	5,223	89	97	91
Mo.	372	590	560	2.38	2.60	2.70	879	1,534	1,512	81	92	94
N.Dak.	712	1,484	1,439	1.49	1.55	1.35	1,092	2,300	1,943	83	88	69
S.Dak.	1,151	2,379	2,355	1.46	1.75	1.50	1,611	4,163	3,532	82	98	86
Nebr.	1,586	2,255	2,187	1.90	2.25	2.05	2,943	5,074	4,483	85	96	95
Kans.	1,139	1,432	1,332	1.81	2.15	2.00	2,025	3,079	2,664	78	87	91
Del.	7	8	8	2.11	2.05	2.30	15	16	18	82	64	91
Md.	76	106	112	2.11	1.85	2.40	160	196	269	83	73	91
Va.	159	264	280	2.22	2.15	2.40	352	568	672	84	89	98
W.Va.	106	159	170	1.84	1.65	2.00	193	262	340	87	85	95
N.C.	61	88	86	2.02	2.10	2.00	123	185	172	78	92	89
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	88	76
Ga.	13	28	31	1.80	2.20	2.10	24	62	65	74	87	83
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	76	89	86
Ky.	237	302	305	1.99	2.20	2.30	479	664	702	85	96	95
Tenn.	144	182	193	1.89	2.05	2.00	277	373	386	80	94	86
Ala.	19	21	23	1.68	1.80	1.80	33	38	41	76	87	85
Miss.	18	15	13	1.92	2.30	2.10	35	34	27	77	91	90
Ark.	60	60	49	2.14	2.10	2.20	132	126	108	77	94	89
La.	24	23	20	1.92	1.80	1.80	46	41	36	73	88	87
Okla.	456	361	375	1.76	1.85	2.05	790	668	769	76	84	89
Texas	244	222	224	2.12	2.25	2.30	509	500	515	67	82	82
Mont.	824	1,041	1,062	1.64	1.75	1.65	1,358	1,822	1,752	85	91	80
Idaho	788	960	902	2.78	2.95	3.00	2,202	2,832	2,706	91	99	94
Wyo.	367	494	499	1.68	1.90	1.80	618	939	898	82	97	90
Colo.	706	847	864	2.18	2.40	2.30	1,544	2,033	1,987	73	91	90
N.Mex.	136	161	167	2.86	3.10	3.15	390	499	526	62	68	82
Ariz.	199	191	189	2.86	3.40	3.35	571	649	633	76	79	84
Utah	398	444	440	2.50	2.85	2.70	998	1,265	1,188	84	95	84
Nev.	110	117	117	2.86	3.20	3.15	316	374	369	86	97	97
Wash.	350	432	410	2.21	2.50	2.40	775	1,080	984	86	95	89
Oreg.	275	348	331	2.75	2.70	2.85	759	940	943	89	97	97
Calif.	1,046	1,170	1,135	4.63	4.60	4.70	4,842	5,382	5,334	79	84	89
U. S.	21,809	30,487	29,817	2.16	2.27	2.12	46,887	69,092	63,339	82	90	88

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1947-56	Acreage Harvested 1957	Acreage For harvest 1958	Yield per acre Average 1947-56	Yield per acre 1957	Yield per acre Indicated 1958	Production Average 1947-56	Production 1957	Production Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	98	68	80	1.16	1.30	1.15	113	88	92
Ill.	124	105	90	1.08	1.20	1.25	134	126	112
Mo.	1,104	1,089	1,165	1.06	1.25	1.25	1,228	1,361	1,456
Kans.	84	47	42	1.10	1.20	1.20	97	56	50
Del.	20	13	12	1.27	1.10	1.25	25	14	15
Md.	55	42	50	1.24	1.00	1.35	69	42	68
Va.	444	246	283	1.02	.80	1.20	460	197	340
W.Va.	34	20	18	1.06	1.00	1.20	36	20	22
N.C.	470	315	299	.99	1.05	1.10	469	331	329
S.C.	212	132	125	.86	.95	1.00	184	125	125
Ga.	172	92	94	.86	.90	.85	148	83	80
Ky.	741	572	572	1.10	1.25	1.25	820	715	715
Tenn.	858	664	637	1.00	1.10	1.05	869	730	669
Ala.	136	140	125	.92	.95	.95	125	133	119
Miss.	273	189	193	1.12	1.45	1.25	306	274	241
Ark.	483	335	355	.98	1.25	1.15	485	419	408
La.	83	54	59	1.20	1.40	1.45	99	76	86
Okla.	96	59	59	1.04	1.05	1.25	103	62	74
U. S.	5,489	4,182	4,258	1.04	1.16	1.17	5,768	4,852	5,001

WILD HAY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1947-56	Acreage Harvested 1957	Acreage For harvest 1958	Yield per acre Average 1947-56	Yield per acre 1957	Yield per acre Indicated 1958	Production Average 1947-56	Production 1957	Production Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wis.	70	38	38	1.18	1.30	1.05	80	49	40
Minn.	906	461	429	1.10	1.20	1.15	994	553	493
Mo.	152	161	161	1.00	1.30	1.30	150	209	209
N.Dak.	2,306	1,866	1,773	.84	.85	.80	1,935	1,586	1,418
S.Dak.	3,316	3,006	3,036	.62	.80	.75	2,049	2,405	2,277
Nebr.	3,089	3,257	3,029	.69	.80	.80	2,129	2,606	2,423
Kans.	652	604	586	.98	1.25	1.20	639	755	703
Ark.	172	163	168	.92	1.20	1.15	156	196	193
Okla.	407	382	351	1.01	1.10	1.20	414	420	421
Texas	179	172	177	.92	1.20	1.15	165	206	204
Mont.	780	648	616	.79	.80	.80	616	518	493
Idaho	137	130	120	1.08	1.20	1.15	148	156	138
Wyo.	447	426	447	.79	.95	.80	355	405	358
Colo.	380	299	290	.94	1.15	1.05	361	344	304
N.Mex.	23	30	28	.70	1.00	.90	16	30	25
Utah	95	75	80	1.17	1.20	1.10	111	90	88
Nev.	202	210	212	1.00	1.05	1.15	205	220	244
Wash.	52	46	44	1.27	1.45	1.40	66	67	62
Oreg.	298	267	280	1.12	1.25	1.20	334	334	336
Calif.	134	117	123	1.22	1.40	1.45	163	164	178
U. S.	13,796	12,358	11,988	.80	.92	.88	11,087	11,313	10,607

PEANUTS

State	Acreage for all purposes							
	Grown alone				Interplanted			
	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Va.	136	123	108	108	---	---	---	---
N.C.	232	206	187	187	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	3	3	3	3	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	371	332	298	298	---	---	---	---
S.C.	18	14	13	14	---	---	---	---
Ga.	828	598	604	592	110	25	30	20
Fla.	170	119	112	106	63	34	32	32
Ala.	360	249	244	239	---	---	---	---
Miss.	11	8	9	8	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,387	988	982	959	179	59	62	52
Ark.	10	6	5	5	---	---	---	---
Okla.	195	135	124	131	---	---	---	---
Texas	527	373	362	362	---	---	---	---
N.Mex.	7	6	6	7	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (S.W. area)	743	520	497	505	---	---	---	---
UNITED STATES	2,501	1,840	1,777	1,762	180	59	62	52

State	Equivalent solid 1/			
	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Va.	136	123	108	108
N.C.	232	206	187	187
Tenn.	3	3	3	3
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	371	332	298	298
S.C.	18	14	13	14
Ga.	883	610	619	602
Fla.	202	136	128	122
Ala.	362	249	244	239
Miss.	12	8	9	8
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,477	1,017	1,013	985
Ark.	10	6	5	5
Okla.	195	135	124	131
Texas	527	373	362	362
N.Mex.	7	6	6	7
TOTAL (S.W. area	743	520	497	505
UNITED STATES	2,591	1,869	1,808	1,788

1/ Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage harvested 1/			Yield per acre		
	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Average 1947-56	1956	1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Va.	133	118	106	1,652	2,080	2,060
N.C.	221	198	180	1,314	1,775	1,700
Tenn.	3	3	3	778	850	825
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	357	319	289	1,437	1,879	1,823
S.C.	16	12	12	756	1,050	975
Ga.	695	522	510	845	1,090	910
Fla.	70	56	52	875	1,075	880
Ala.	295	214	205	836	1,010	660
Miss.	8	6	7	376	400	425
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,084	810	786	839	1,062	839
Ark.	6	5	4	385	400	450
Okla.	177	70	109	622	725	800
Texas	430	175	296	498	500	540
N.Mex.	7	6	6	1,075	1,300	1,600
TOTAL (S.W. area)	622	256	415	540	578	623
UNITED STATES	2,062	1,385	1,490	870	1,161	970

State	Production		
	Average 1947-56	1956	1957
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	215,035	245,440	218,360
N.C.	284,474	351,450	306,000
Tenn.	2,670	2,550	2,475
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	502,179	599,440	526,835
S.C.	11,468	12,600	11,700
Ga.	571,760	568,980	464,100
Fla.	59,546	60,200	45,760
Ala.	241,232	216,140	135,300
Miss.	3,199	2,400	2,975
TOTAL (S.E. area)	887,204	860,320	659,835
Ark.	2,480	2,000	1,800
Okla.	103,656	50,750	87,200
Texas	213,524	87,500	159,840
N.Mex.	7,437	7,800	9,600
TOTAL (S.W. area)	327,694	148,050	258,440
UNITED STATES	1,717,078	1,607,810	1,445,110

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1947-56	Acreage: Harvested: 1957	Acreage: For harvest 1958	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Indicated 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Maine	6	4	3	840	1,150	850	54	46	26
New York	141	104	106	1,015	1,120	1,000	1,428	1,165	1,060
Michigan	440	494	509	921	760	1,000	4,038	3,754	5,090
Total N.E.	588	602	618	941	825	999	5,522	4,965	6,176
Nebraska	70	57	64	1,518	1,700	1,500	1,055	969	960
Montana	14	15	16	1,473	1,600	1,550	204	240	248
Idaho	139	115	143	1,655	1,850	1,750	2,289	2,128	2,502
Wyoming	66	56	73	1,317	1,550	1,450	869	868	1,058
Washington	19	43	66	1,681	1,950	2,000	352	838	1,320
Total N.W.	309	286	362	1,552	1,763	1,682	4,770	5,043	6,088
Colorado	243	173	202	792	1,130	800	1,897	1,955	1,616
New Mexico	80	22	25	344	520	600	242	114	150
Arizona	10	2	3	441	500	450	44	10	14
Utah	10	11	11	433	800	400	42	88	44
Total S.W.	343	208	241	673	1,042	757	2,226	2,167	1,824
California									
Large Lima	72	61	63	1,607	1,546	1,700	1,162	943	1,071
Baby Lima	52	17	20	1,555	2,029	1,900	795	345	380
Other	196	189	210	1,197	1,221	1,300	2,350	2,308	2,730
Total Calif.	320	267	293	1,346	1,347	1,427	4,307	3,596	4,181
United States	1,560	1,363	1,514	1,088	1,157	1,207	16,825	15,771	18,269

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1947-56	Acreage: Harvested: 1957	Acreage: For harvest 1958	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Indicated 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Minn.	4	4	4	950	1,050	1,000	41	42	40
N.Dak.	5	2	2	911	1,100	1,100	49	22	22
Mont.	7	4	---	1,094	1,150	---	71	46	---
Idaho	98	105	77	1,201	1,150	1,250	1,177	1,208	962
Wyo.	4	3	---	1,293	1,600	---	61	48	---
Colo.	10	12	12	867	900	1,000	90	108	120
Wash.	153	120	101	1,140	1,300	1,080	1,734	1,560	1,091
Oreg.	12	11	7	884	1,500	1,400	110	165	98
Calif.	11	5	2	1,094	1,420	1,350	106	71	27
U. S.	305	266	205	1,136	1,229	1,151	3,440	3,270	2,360

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1947-56	Acreage: Harvested: 1957	Acreage: For harvest 1958	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Indicated 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	11	7	7	13.0	13.0	12.5	148	91	88
Minn.	1,207	617	487	9.9	6.0	10.0	12,069	3,702	4,870
Iowa	56	14	13	12.5	13.5	13.0	742	189	169
N.Dak.	2,317	3,361	2,655	8.1	4.5	7.0	18,490	15,124	18,585
S.Dak.	686	756	658	8.4	6.5	9.0	5,641	4,914	5,922
Texas	127	18	30	6.1	7.0	12.0	827	126	360
Mont.	81	55	20	7.4	5.0	7.0	579	275	140
Ariz.	12	1	1	1/25.4	38.0	25.0	319	38	25
Calif.	83	35	47	26.4	37.0	35.0	2,061	1,295	1,645
U. S.	4,621	4,864	3,918	9.0	5.3	8.1	41,170	25,754	31,804

1/ Short-time average.

TOBACCO

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1947-56	Acreage: Harvested: 1957	Acreage: For harvest 1958	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Indicated 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Indicated 1958
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Mass.	7,020	3,300	2,600	1,616	1,741	1,600	11,298	5,744	4,160
Conn.	17,050	8,900	8,300	1,412	1,609	1,486	23,924	14,400	12,330
Pa.	32,030	29,400	29,000	1,564	1,400	1,650	49,978	41,160	47,850
Ohio	18,020	13,100	13,000	1,439	1,465	1,522	25,659	19,185	19,780
Ind.	9,450	7,000	6,700	1,414	1,580	1,650	13,255	11,060	11,055
Wis.	17,270	11,700	12,500	1,492	1,694	1,650	25,617	19,818	20,625
Mo.	4,530	2,900	2,800	1,120	1,565	1,400	5,012	4,538	3,920
Md.	48,260	37,000	35,000	804	850	900	38,810	31,450	31,500
Va.	125,680	86,900	84,100	1,284	1,503	1,477	160,818	130,610	124,235
W.Va.	2,970	2,300	2,200	1,400	1,425	1,500	4,144	3,278	3,300
N.C.	680,870	452,600	442,500	1,321	1,480	1,599	894,789	669,740	707,550
S.C.	119,600	78,000	76,000	1,368	1,650	1,700	162,437	128,700	129,200
Ga.	100,250	64,100	59,100	1,237	1,290	1,448	123,803	82,711	85,585
Fla.	24,160	15,500	14,900	1,157	1,355	1,350	28,031	21,007	20,115
Ky.	321,160	230,000	224,300	1,338	1,531	1,559	425,520	352,140	349,657
Tenn.	103,990	79,200	75,000	1,356	1,572	1,563	139,935	124,485	117,250
Ala.	535	1/ 330	1/ 260	988	1,125	1,150	532	371	299
La.	343	1/ 240	1/ 220	623	650	675	204	156	148
U. S.	1,633,840	1,122,400	1,088,500	1,315	1,479	1,551	2,134,443	1,660,553	1,688,559

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1947-56	Acreage Harvested 1957	Acreage For harvest 1958	Yield per acre Average 1947-56	Yield per acre 1957	Yield per acre Indicated 1958	Production Average 1947-56	Production 1957	Production Indicated 1958
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Class 1, Flue-cured:										
Va.	11	99,400	67,000	65,000	1,253	1,470	1,450	124,090	98,490	94,250
N.C.	11	260,900	170,000	165,000	1,192	1,355	1,450	309,455	230,350	239,250
Total Old Belt	11	360,300	237,000	230,000	1,209	1,388	1,450	433,545	328,840	333,500
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	326,400	218,000	214,000	1,400	1,535	1,675	454,333	334,630	358,450
N.C.	13	82,700	55,000	54,000	1,364	1,560	1,700	112,190	85,800	91,800
S.C.	13	119,600	78,000	76,000	1,368	1,650	1,700	162,437	128,700	129,200
Total S.C. Belt	13	202,300	133,000	130,000	1,366	1,613	1,700	274,628	214,500	221,000
Ga.	14	99,200	63,000	58,000	1,238	1,290	1,450	122,566	81,270	84,100
Fla.	14	20,280	11,400	11,100	1,145	1,350	1,350	23,304	15,390	14,985
Ala.	14	535	1/ 330	1/ 260	988	1,125	1,150	532	371	299
Total Ga. - Fla. Belt	14	120,020	74,700	69,400	1,221	1,298	1,433	146,402	97,031	99,384
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,009,020	662,700	643,400	1,304	1,471	1,574	1,308,907	975,001	1,012,334
Class 2, Fire-cured:										
Total Va. Belt	21	10,310	6,900	6,100	1,157	1,245	1,250	11,830	8,590	7,625
Ky.	22	9,870	6,700	5,600	1,168	1,365	1,400	11,414	9,146	7,840
Tenn.	22	21,840	15,500	12,900	1,288	1,575	1,550	27,740	24,412	19,995
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	31,710	22,200	18,500	1,250	1,512	1,505	39,154	33,558	27,835
Ky.	23	10,660	6,100	4,800	1,110	1,100	1,275	11,737	6,710	6,120
Tenn.	23	2,460	1,400	1,100	1,108	1,170	1,300	2,697	1,638	1,430
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	13,120	7,500	5,900	1,109	1,113	1,280	14,433	8,348	7,550
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	2/55,190	36,600	30,500	1,200	1,380	1,410	65,469	50,496	43,010
Class 3, Air-cured:										
3A Light Air-cured										
Ohio	31	12,390	9,400	9,300	1,390	1,545	1,550	17,099	14,523	14,415
Ind.	31	9,390	7,000	6,700	1,416	1,580	1,650	13,190	11,060	11,055
Mo.	31	4,530	2,900	2,800	1,120	1,565	1,400	5,012	4,538	3,920
Kans.	31	135	—	—	1,074	—	—	144	—	—
Va.	31	12,490	10,400	10,400	1,730	2,005	1,900	21,552	20,852	19,760
W.Va.	31	2,970	2,300	2,200	1,400	1,425	1,500	4,144	3,278	3,300
N.C.	31	10,870	9,600	9,500	1,728	1,975	1,900	18,811	18,960	18,050
Ky.	31	279,900	205,000	203,000	1,360	1,560	1,575	377,296	319,800	319,725
Tenn.	31	76,200	60,000	59,000	1,390	1,585	1,575	105,130	95,100	92,925
Total Burley Belt	31	408,880	306,600	302,900	1,386	1,592	1,595	562,378	488,111	483,150
Total Southern Md. Belt	32	48,260	37,000	35,000	804	850	900	38,810	31,450	31,500
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	457,140	343,600	337,900	1,323	1,512	1,523	601,188	519,561	514,650

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1947-56	Acreage Harvested 1957	Acreage For harvest 1958	Yield per acre Average 1947-56	Yield per acre 1957	Yield per acre Indicated 1958	Production Average 1947-56	Production 1957	Production Indicated 1958
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured										
Ky.	35	11,820	7,500	6,700	1,255	1,405	1,475	14,634	10,538	9,882
Tenn.	35	3,490	2,300	2,000	1,269	1,450	1,450	4,369	3,335	2,900
Total One Sucker	35	15,370	9,800	8,700	1,258	1,416	1,469	19,068	13,873	12,782
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	8,860	4,700	4,200	1,194	1,265	1,450	10,388	5,946	6,090
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	3,480	2,600	2,600	968	1,030	1,000	3,345	2,678	2,600
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	27,710	17,100	15,500	1,197	1,316	1,385	32,801	22,497	21,472
Class 4, Cigar Filler:										
Total Pa. Seedleaf	41	31,780	29,400	29,000	1,561	1,400	1,650	49,486	41,160	47,850
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	5,630	3,700	3,700	1,536	1,260	1,450	8,560	4,662	5,365
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	37,410	33,100	32,700	1,557	1,384	1,627	58,046	45,822	53,215
Class 5, Cigar Binder:										
Conn.	51	8,360	2,800	2,000	1,624	1,850	1,850	13,499	5,180	3,700
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	8,450	2,800	2,000	1,624	1,850	1,850	13,647	5,180	3,700
Mass.	52	5,040	1,300	800	1,794	2,080	2,050	8,969	2,704	1,640
Conn.	52	1,850	1/ 250	200	1,690	1,950	1,975	3,041	488	395
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	6,890	1,500	1,000	1,766	2,059	2,035	12,010	3,192	2,035
Total Southern Wis.	54	6,810	4,500	4,900	1,488	1,700	1,650	10,047	7,650	8,085
Wis.	55	10,460	7,200	7,600	1,494	1,690	1,650	15,570	12,168	12,540
Minn.	55	314	—	—	1,331	—	—	415	—	—
Total Northern Wis.	55	10,780	7,200	7,600	1,490	1,690	1,650	15,985	12,168	12,540
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-52	3/33,400	16,000	15,500	1,581	1,756	1,701	52,327	28,190	26,360
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:										
Mass.	61	1,890	2,000	1,800	1,160	1,520	1,400	2,181	3,040	2,520
Conn.	61	6,840	5,900	6,100	1,090	1,480	1,350	7,384	8,732	8,235
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	8,730	7,900	7,900	1,106	1,490	1,361	9,565	11,772	10,755
Ga.	62	1,040	1,100	1,100	1,182	1,310	1,350	1,230	1,441	1,485
Fla.	62	3,850	4,100	3,800	1,216	1,370	1,350	4,706	5,617	5,130
Total Ga. - Fla. Shade-grown	62	4,890	5,200	4,900	1,208	1,357	1,350	5,936	7,058	6,615
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	13,620	13,100	12,800	1,142	1,437	1,357	15,501	18,830	17,370
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	84,430	62,200	61,000	1,498	1,491	1,589	125,874	92,842	96,945
Class 7, Miscellaneous:										
Total La. Perique	72	343	1/ 240	1/ 220	623	650	675	204	156	148
UNITED STATES	All	1,633,840	1,122,400	1,088,500	1,315	1,479	1,551	2,134,443	1,660,553	1,688,559

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States total.
2/ Includes type 24 through 1949.
3/ Includes type 56 through 1948.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/ Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	976	820	1,170	1,200
New Hampshire	1,060	830	1,340	1,500
Vermont	890	550	570	1,020
Massachusetts	2,497	1,640	2,850	2,400
Rhode Island	169	100	190	150
Connecticut	1,293	1,080	1,450	1,280
New York	16,414	14,100	15,600	18,500
New Jersey	2,588	3,100	3,200	2,800
Pennsylvania	6,077	5,400	6,630	6,400
Delaware	316	330	370	340
Maryland	1,122	1,160	1,070	1,270
Virginia	8,917	10,800	8,100	10,700
West Virginia	4,030	4,485	5,000	5,100
North Carolina	1,257	1,750	1,400	1,625
Total Eastern States	47,605	46,145	48,940	54,285
Central States:				
Ohio	2,990	2,100	2,850	2,870
Indiana	1,433	1,750	1,610	1,628
Illinois	2,825	2,550	2,500	1,990
Michigan	8,256	12,000	10,000	10,600
Wisconsin	1,179	1,190	1,350	1,090
Minnesota	237	256	250	340
Iowa	177	35	230	60
Missouri	1,021	550	780	750
Nebraska	64	36	50	25
Kansas	296	50	290	192
Kentucky	319	445	188	345
Tennessee	333	400	400	490
Arkansas	445	725	48	505
Total Central States	19,578	22,087	20,546	20,885
Western States:				
Montana	120	55	110	120
Idaho	1,531	1,380	1,530	1,300
Colorado	1,307	1,505	1,120	1,520
New Mexico	560	540	612	770
Utah	410	360	440	310
Washington	25,978	17,700	3/ 33,200	32,500
Oregon	2,510	1,820	3,100	2,680
California	8,562	9,260	8,950	9,550
Total Western States	40,980	32,620	49,062	48,750
Total 35 States	108,163	100,852	118,548	123,920

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Massachusetts, 28; Connecticut, 45; New York, 230; Pennsylvania, 130; Missouri, 39; Kansas, 12; Washington, 800.

3/ Includes 500,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/ Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. H.	10	7	1	15
Mass.	79	95	8	120
R. I.	15	13	1	18
Conn.	143	145	35	160
N. Y.	1,251	1,030	150	1,360
N. J.	1,700	2,100	2,000	2,700
Pa.	2,451	2,340	2,300	3,100
Ohio	959	1,000	900	1,100
Ind.	415	425	322	450
Ill.	1,346	1,200	670	1,170
Mich.	3,020	2,600	2,950	2,900
Mo.	483	350	450	410
Kans.	110	47	155	125
Del.	127	70	70	100
Md.	447	400	400	500
Va.	1,331	1,500	1,420	1,950
W. Va.	612	520	470	840
N. C.	1,157	950	1,500	1,450
S. C.	3,031	4,350	4,400	4,900
Ga.	2,420	1,600	2,100	3,500
Ky.	270	200	125	190
Tenn.	267	320	150	200
Ala.	563	600	425	960
Miss.	375	447	268	450
Ark.	1,534	2,250	1,100	2,300
La.	77	80	125	145
Okla.	270	200	30	300
Texas	655	575	790	1,000
Idaho	316	270	95	375
Colo.	1,707	2/ 1,697	2/ 1,850	1,750
N. Mex.	141	97	150	165
Utah	543	360	580	420
Wash.	1,659	1,930	900	2,200
Oreg.	471	600	400	480
Calif., all	33,002	2/ 39,711	2/ 35,045	37,086
Clingstone 3/	22,118	27,085	22,377	25,002
Freestone	10,884	12,626	12,668	12,084
U. S.	62,974	70,079	62,335	74,889

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1956, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Illinois, 48; Arkansas, 195.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1956- Colorado, 63; California, Clingstone, 3,167; 1957- Colorado, 98; California, Clingstone, 1,542.

3/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	51	52	48	55
N.Y.	514	510	460	620
Pa.	169	70	100	110
Ohio	144	45	55	60
Ill.	166	120	115	110
Mich.	865	1,200	740	1,500
Mo.	119	55	110	80
Va.	81	40	34	40
W.Va.	48	60	30	75
N.C.	96	71	82	94
Ga.	169	80	86	98
Ky.	71	65	36	50
Tenn.	91	130	110	120
Ala.	101	42	80	160
Miss.	134	107	103	106
Ark.	86	86	49	102
La.	80	35	36	45
Okla.	80	36	25	70
Texas	191	123	234	250
Idaho	77	110	100	120
Colo.	195	225	165	225
Utah	204	310	320	340
Wash.	5,780	4,550	4,890	5,170
Oreg.	5,556	2/ 6,490	6,250	5,800
Calif.	14,518	17,710	2/17,418	12,668
U.S.	29,828	32,322	31,676	28,068

PEARS: Production in tons by varieties, Calif., Wash., and Oregon

State	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	144,500	113,750	122,250	129,250
Bartlett	103,240	73,750	78,000	85,000
Other	41,260	40,000	44,250	44,250
Oreg., all	138,888	162,250	156,250	145,000
Bartlett	54,610	63,750	62,500	60,000
Other	84,278	98,500	93,750	85,000
Calif., all	348,400	425,000	418,000	304,000
Bartlett	306,100	375,000	372,000	270,000
Other	42,300	50,000	46,000	34,000
3 States, all	631,788	701,000	696,500	578,250
Bartlett	463,950	512,500	512,500	415,000
Other	167,838	188,500	184,000	163,250

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows: California, Other, 125,000 bushels (3,000 tons). 2/ Includes excess cullage of unharvested fruit: 1956-Oregon, Other, 90,000 bushels (2,250 tons); 1957-California, Bartlett, 500,000 bushels (12,000 tons).

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N.Y.	73,030	106,000	66,000	103,000
N.J.	1,370	1,200	1,300	1,500
Pa.	21,010	31,600	19,500	29,000
Ohio	14,350	13,800	10,900	16,000
Ind.	1,220	1,600	1,100	900
Ill.	1,840	1,300	1,400	1,500
Mich.	36,960	60,500	48,000	56,000
Iowa	1,950	900	1,600	1,300
Mo.	3,680	3,400	4,000	4,300
Kans.	990	100	600	600
Va.	900	350	350	380
N.C.	2,270	1,300	900	1,200
S.C.	1,210	1,300	1,400	1,600
Ga.	1,630	1,400	1,200	1,500
Ark.	8,280	10,300	1,300	12,000
Ariz.	2,760	5,500	6,200	6,200
Wash.	30,180	30,000	50,000	56,000
Oreg.	1,010	700	900	800
Calif., all	2,726,200	2/2,641,000	2,382,000	2,410,000
Wine varieties	578,500	570,000	535,000	560,000
Table varieties	579,200	453,000	474,000	475,000
Raisin varieties	1,568,500	2/1,618,000	1,373,000	1,375,000
Raisins 3/	230,850	200,000	163,000	---
Not dried	645,100	2/818,000	721,000	---
U. S.	2,931,370	2,912,250	2,598,650	2,703,780

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Washington, 5,900; Oregon, 100.

2/ Includes 12,000 tons excess cullage.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indic. 1957	Condition July 1 (New Crop) Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES:							
Calif., all	41,807	38,370	35,900	23,300	77	77	73
Navels and misc. 2/	15,491	15,170	15,400	9,300	75	73	72
Valencia	26,316	23,200	20,500	14,000	78	80	74
Fla., all	71,770	91,000	93,000	82,500	70	77	57
Temple	1,522	2,800	2,700	1,500	--	--	--
Other early & midseason	38,848	48,700	51,600	51,500	71	78	57
Valencia	31,400	39,500	38,700	29,500	69	76	57
Texas, all	2,336	1,600	1,600	2,200	51	81	71
Early & midseason 2/	1,560	1,150	1,200	1,600	52	82	72
Valencia	776	450	400	600	50	77	68
Ariz., all	1,016	1,150	1,290	1,250	71	83	63
Navel & misc. 2/	502	440	500	490	69	83	62
Valencia	514	710	790	760	72	84	64
La., all 2/	225	195	115	205	57	87	61
5 States 3/	117,154	132,315	131,905	109,455	74	77	66
Total early and midseason 4/	58,147	68,455	71,515	64,595	--	--	--
Total Valencia	59,006	63,860	60,390	44,860	--	--	--
TANGERINES:							
Fla.	4,710	4,700	4,800	2,300	63	57	66
All oranges & tangerines 5 States 3/	121,864	137,015	136,705	111,755	74	77	66
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Fla., all	33,320	38,300	37,400	31,100	65	68	60
Seedless	16,830	20,600	21,600	17,600	66	68	60
Other	16,490	17,700	15,800	13,500	63	67	61
Texas, all	7,820	2,200	2,800	4,000	42	67	67
Ariz., all	2,818	2,370	2,180	2,750	73	82	74
Calif., all	2,498	2,510	2,400	2,500	80	82	75
Desert Valleys	946	830	800	1,100	80	85	67
Other areas	1,552	1,680	1,600	1,400	79	81	73
4 States 3/	46,456	45,380	44,780	40,350	57	69	64
LEMONS:							
Calif. 3/	13,026	13,250	16,200	15,600	75	75	66
LIMES:							
Fla. 3/	281	400	400	350	73	87	37
July 1 forecast of 1958 Florida limes	---	---	---	200	--	--	--

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida Limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons 79 lb.; Florida limes 80 lb.

4/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
		Fresh Basis		
APRICOTS:				
California	190,500	186,000	167,000	98,000
Washington	14,710	7,700	2/ 14,000	15,300
Utah	4,850	2,200	9,400	4,100
3 States	210,060	195,900	190,400	117,400
PLUMS:				
Michigan	5,920	4,900	7,300	7,500
California	2/ 79,900	2/100,000	2/ 81,000	57,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	22,360	25,500	22,200	21,200
Washington, all	18,840	17,000	16,000	16,100
Eastern	15,280	14,200	13,000	15,000
Western	3,560	2,800	3,000	1,100
Oregon, all	52,060	59,000	34,000	17,700
Eastern	10,980	500	600	700
Western	41,080	58,500	33,400	17,000
		Dry Basis 3/		
California	164,300	193,000	165,000	130,000

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1956 and 1957, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1956 - Prunes, California, 2,000 (dry basis). 1957 - Apricots, Washington, 3,000; Utah, 800; Plums, Michigan, 650; Prunes, Oregon, Western, 5,000 (fresh basis). 2/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1956 - Plums, California, 4,000. 1957 - Apricots, Washington, 1,800; Plums, California, 3,000. 3/In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition July 1 Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Production 1/ Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	55	68	20	7,860	2/ 14,800	---
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	82	85	87	3/27,880	3/ 22,700	---
Not dried)				12,100	10,000	---
NECTARINES:						
California	4/65	88	72	15,850	36,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	60	46	78	48,000	36,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	65	64	35	41,100	37,500	27,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	64	84	59	6,840	12,000	7,500
Washington	59	40	59	695	510	470
2 States	63	82	59	7,535	12,510	7,970
WALNUTS:						
California	77	79	78	66,590	61,300	71,000
Oregon	69	63	82	6,720	5,300	6,700
2 States	77	78	78	73,310	66,600	77,700

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1957 -Filberts, Oregon, 200. 2/Includes 545 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit. 3/Dry basis. 4/1956 only.

CHERRIES

State	Production 1/ Sweet varieties			
	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	4,050	1,600	2,700	5,600
Pennsylvania	1,110	300	1,000	1,100
Ohio	359	240	250	280
Michigan	7,420	8,000	15,500	12,000
4 Great Lakes States	12,939	10,140	19,450	18,980
Montana	1,115	160	1,820	1,910
Idaho	2,633	520	1,950	2,500
Colorado	623	550	420	1,100
Utah	3,234	1,700	4,900	5,000
Washington	20,180	5,700	2/ 15,800	20,800
Oregon	21,180	15,200	17,800	25,000
California	30,430	34,300	30,900	11,000
7 Western States	79,395	58,130	73,590	67,310
11 States	92,334	68,270	93,040	86,290
State	Sour varieties			
New York	21,750	14,400	22,100	20,000
Pennsylvania	8,580	8,400	9,300	9,500
Ohio	1,805	1,800	1,650	1,900
Michigan	67,600	55,000	89,000	41,000
Wisconsin	14,590	10,300	12,500	6,300
5 Great Lakes States	114,325	89,900	134,550	78,700
Montana	306	90	400	390
Idaho	686	850	1,700	1,700
Colorado	2,160	1,900	1,550	1,940
Utah	2,090	2,300	2,400	2,400
Washington	2,360	1,700	2,500	2,100
Oregon	2,790	3,000	4,000	3,400
6 Western States	10,392	9,840	12,550	11,930
11 States	124,717	99,740	147,100	90,630

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes 680 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1947-56	Acreage Harvested 1957	Acreage For harvest 1958	Yield per acre Average 1947-56	Yield per acre 1957	Yield per acre Indicated 1958	Production Average 1947-56	Production 1957	Production Indicated 1958
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	16,800	21,900	21,000	12.1	13.2	15.0	200	289	315
Mich.	63,200	70,000	72,000	10.7	13.0	14.0	672	907	1,008
Wis.	9,400	7,900	8,600	10.0	9.9	9.0	94	78	77
Minn.	55,300	66,200	69,000	10.5	12.7	12.5	585	840	862
N.Dak.	28,300	37,100	37,000	10.3	12.9	12.0	295	477	444
S.Dak.	4,600	5,000	5,400	11.5	12.6	12.0	52	63	65
Nebr.	53,700	59,800	61,000	13.8	15.0	13.5	735	895	824
Kans.	6,100	8,900	8,200	10.5	15.7	15.0	66	140	123
Mont.	53,400	56,800	56,000	12.9	15.7	15.0	681	891	840
Idaho	76,700	88,000	85,000	18.1	20.2	20.5	1,386	1,777	1,742
Wyo.	32,600	36,900	38,000	13.5	15.1	16.0	440	559	608
Colo.	122,400	135,600	142,000	15.5	17.7	16.5	1,896	2,399	2,343
Utah	30,800	29,100	34,000	15.2	16.2	14.0	470	470	476
Wash.	22,900	34,200	34,000	21.8	24.7	24.5	504	846	833
Oreg.	18,200	19,200	19,000	21.6	24.1	25.0	389	462	475
Calif. 1/	167,900	195,500	190,000	19.1	22.0	18.0	3,222	4,308	3,420
Other States	6,400	5,900	5,800	13.3	16.3	16.2	83	96	94
U.S.	768,700	878,000	886,000	15.3	17.7	16.4	11,770	15,497	14,549

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1947-56	Acreage Harvested 1957	Acreage For harvest 1958	Yield per acre Average 1947-56	Yield per acre 1957	Yield per acre Indicated 1958	Production Average 1947-56	Production 1957	Production Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	278.9	243	248	20.1	22.0	23.5	5,557	5,350	5,828
Florida	38.4	33.6	35.8	32.3	41.7	42.0	1,239	1,400	1,504
U.S.	317.3	276.6	283.8	21.6	24.4	25.8	6,795	6,750	7,332

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-56	Harvested acreage: 1957 1/	Harvested acreage: Indicated 1958	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-56	Yield per harv. acre: 1957 1/	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1958	Production: Average 1949-56	Production: 1957 1/	Production: Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	11.6	23.0	13.0	163	140	85	1,909	2/3,220	1,105
Calif.	12.4	21.0	21.0	153	170	175	1,858	3,570	3,675
Total Winter	24.0	44.0	34.0	156.5	154.3	140.6	3,767	6,790	4,780
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	15.9	26.0	25.0	162	145	130	2,602	2/3,770	3,250
-Other	4.3	5.3	5.5	104	117	115	457	2/ 620	632
Texas	3.7	.3	.3	44	60	75	164	18	22
Total E.Spring	24.0	31.6	30.8	134.2	139.5	126.8	3,224	4,408	3,904
LATE SPRING:									
N.C.	26.6	24.0	25.0	101	100	108	2,687	2,400	2,700
S.C.	11.2	7.6	6.5	80	100	75	889	760	488
Ga.	3.1	2.3	2.0	59	60	58	183	138	116
Ala.-Baldwin	18.4	17.0	17.0	93	125	135	1,760	2,125	2,295
-Other	12.4	9.4	9.4	46	50	48	569	470	451
Miss.	11.1	10.0	9.0	39	45	45	435	450	405
Ark.	15.0	8.6	8.5	49	55	45	738	473	382
La.	11.3	8.6	7.1	41	50	45	459	430	320
Okla.	6.3	4.4	4.7	49	50	68	313	220	320
Texas	11.5	8.3	9.0	44	58	64	500	481	576
Ariz.	4.6	6.5	9.8	227	265	210	1,049	1,722	2,058
Calif.	65.8	67.0	73.0	259	305	230	16,957	20,435	16,790
Total L.Spring	197.3	173.7	181.0	135.4	173.3	148.6	26,538	30,104	26,901
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	12.5	8.0	8.0	64	65	75	805	520	600
Kans.	4.8	2.5	3.3	51	68	116	257	170	383
Del.	6.2	9.0	11.0	142	185	185	954	1,665	2,035
Md.	4.0	2.7	2.7	98	100	105	397	270	284
Va.-East. Shore	20.3	20.9	22.0	127	103	120	2,594	2,153	2,640
-Norfolk	4.0	2.9	2.9	103	72	95	419	209	276
-Other	8.5	7.3	7.0	64	62	70	543	453	490
N.C.	13.4	9.5	9.0	63	65	70	845	618	630
Ga.	3.8	2.9	2.6	36	40	38	137	116	99
Ky.	19.2	14.4	14.0	56	65	58	1,071	936	812
Tenn.	18.9	13.0	12.0	57	62	55	1,065	806	660
Texas	6.1	7.8	10.0	141	145	155	834	1,131	1,550
Total E.Summer	121.8	100.9	104.5	82.0	89.7	100.1	9,920	9,047	10,459
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.7	2.1	2.1	142	150	145	380	315	304
R.I.	1.4	1.4	1.4	138	115	140	188	161	196
N.Y.-L.I. 3/	23.6	17.5	17.5	192	240	230	4,472	4,200	4,025
N.J.	27.6	18.0	17.0	158	190	200	4,272	3,420	3,400
Pa.	6.2	3.5	3.9	136	115	150	832	402	585
Ohio	9.2	6.9	6.6	130	150	145	1,188	1,035	957
Ind.	7.0	3.2	3.0	108	140	130	745	448	390
Ill.	6.1	2.6	2.3	61	60	70	370	156	161
Mich.	7.6	6.0	6.0	93	120	120	700	720	720
Wis.	20.4	21.9	22.4	127	120	120	2,573	2,628	2,688
Minn.	5.2	4.9	5.2	126	130	145	648	637	754
Nebr.	7.0	4.6	5.2	89	110	105	616	506	546

See footnotes on next page.

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-56	Harvested acreage: 1957 1/	Harvested acreage: Indicated 1958	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-56	Yield per harv. acre: 1957 1/	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1958	Production: Average 1949-56	Production: 1957 1/	Production: Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
LATE SUMMER:									
Md.	3.4	2.2	2.2	70	60	80	240	132	176
Va.	5.6	5.0	4.9	70	80	80	392	400	392
W.Va.	14.8	11.0	11.0	64	72	80	943	792	880
N.C.	5.0	4.1	3.9	77	100	100	377	410	390
Idaho	9.3	8.6	10.3	206	215	220	1,919	1,849	2,266
Wyo.	1.2	.7	.7	209	190	230	253	133	161
Colo.	10.0	12.5	13.8	223	190	210	2,248	2,375	2,898
N.Mex.	1.1	2.9	3.2	94	170	160	105	493	512
Wash.	17.0	22.0	27.0	255	265	260	4,334	5,830	7,020
Oreg.	10.1	10.5	12.5	194	225	220	1,945	2,362	2,750
Calif.	12.9	10.2	11.5	266	275	285	3,416	2,805	3,278
Total L.Summer	214.2	182.3	193.6	156.2	176.7	183.1	33,158	32,209	35,449
FALL:									
Maine	137.8	137.0	144.0	255	276	Aug. 11	35,087	37,812	Aug. 11
N.H.	3.4	2.0	1.9	158	165	"	529	330	"
Vt.	4.1	2.3	2.1	139	160	"	561	368	"
Mass.	5.6	4.7	4.7	151	160	"	847	752	"
R.I.	3.3	3.3	3.4	197	210	"	655	693	"
Conn.	8.0	6.7	6.9	174	190	"	1,372	1,273	"
N.Y.-L.I. 3/	28.0	31.5	32.0	202	235	"	5,746	7,402	"
-Upstate	53.0	35.0	37.0	162	170	"	8,506	5,950	"
Pa.	60.7	45.5	45.1	144	140	"	8,698	6,370	"
8 Eastern-Fall	303.9	268.0	277.1	204.2	227.4	"	62,001	60,950	"
Ohio	15.8	12.0	13.0	146	150	"	2,304	1,800	"
Ind.	6.1	5.6	5.9	189	225	"	1,146	1,260	"
Mich.	59.4	44.0	46.0	117	135	"	6,831	5,940	"
Wis.	36.1	26.1	26.6	135	130	"	4,809	3,393	"
Minn.	78.6	75.0	82.0	107	100	"	8,414	7,500	"
Iowa	8.5	6.0	6.0	72	80	"	612	480	"
N.Dak.	95.2	85.0	100.0	112	115	"	10,671	9,775	"
S.Dak.	12.0	9.0	9.1	80	80	"	942	720	"
Nebr.	22.6	13.4	13.8	149	135	"	3,394	1,809	"
9 Central-Fall	334.4	276.1	302.4	117.4	118.4	"	39,124	32,677	"
Mont.	10.1	8.9	9.2	132	150	"	1,325	1,335	"
Idaho	146.6	175.0	194.0	179	203	"	26,298	35,525	"
Wyo.	4.8	4.8	5.1	129	135	"	615	648	"
Colo.	43.6	43.5	46.2	185	195	"	8,080	8,482	"
Utah	10.9	10.5	10.5	152	155	"	1,643	1,628	"
Nev.	1.5	1.8	1.6	184	220	"	284	396	"
Wash.	14.4	18.0	19.0	223	230	"	3,243	4,140	"
Oreg.	25.5	28.0	27.0	223	245	"	5,669	6,860	"
Calif.	16.4	15.5	16.5	229	280	"	3,726	4,340	"
9 Western-Fall	273.8	306.0	329.1	185.7	207.0	"	50,883	63,354	"
Total Fall	912.1	850.1	908.6	166.9	184.7	"	152,008	156,981	"
U. S.	1,493.4	1,382.6	1,452.5	153.6	173.3	"	228,615	239,539	"

1/ Revised. 2/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Winter - Florida, 260; Early Spring, Florida - Hastings, 200; Florida - other 74.

3/ The total acreage for Long Island in 1958 was distributed between late summer and fall crops in proportion to the 1955-57 average percentages.

PLANTED ACREAGE, POTATOES, 1957 AND 1958

State and seasonal group	1957 1/	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
WINTER:		
Fla.	25.0	17.0
Calif.	21.0	21.0
Total Winter	46.0	38.0
EARLY SPRING:		
Fla.-Hastings	26.0	25.0
Other	6.0	6.5
Texas	.3	.3
Total Early Spring	32.3	31.8
LATE SPRING:		
N. C.	24.0	25.0
S. C.	8.0	7.5
Ga.	2.3	2.0
Ala.-Baldwin Area	17.0	20.6
Other	9.4	9.4
Miss.	10.0	9.0
Ark.	8.8	8.5
La.	8.8	7.1
Okla.	4.6	5.0
Texas	9.1	9.0
Ariz.	6.5	9.8
Calif.	67.0	73.0
Total Late Spring	175.5	185.9
EARLY SUMMER:		
Mo.	8.0	8.0
Kans.	2.8	3.6
Del.	9.0	11.0
Md.	2.7	2.7
Va.-Eastern Shore	20.9	22.0
Norfolk	2.9	2.9
Other	7.3	7.0
N. C.	9.5	9.0
Ga.	2.9	2.6
Ky.	14.4	14.0
Tenn.	13.0	12.0
Texas	7.8	10.6
Total Early Summer	101.2	105.4
LATE SUMMER:		
Mass.	2.1	2.1
R. I.	1.4	1.4
N. Y.-L. I.	17.5	17.5
N. J.	18.0	17.0
Pa.	3.6	4.0
Ohio	6.9	6.6
Ind.	3.2	3.0
Ill.	2.6	2.3
Mich.	6.0	6.0
Wis.	22.5	23.0
Minn.	5.1	5.4
Nebr.	4.9	5.4
Md.	2.2	2.2
LATE SUMMER (Cont'd.)		
Va.	5.0	4.9
W.Va.	11.0	11.0
N. C.	4.1	3.9
Idaho	8.7	10.4
Wyo.	.7	.7
Colo.	12.5	13.8
N. Mex.	3.1	3.2
Wash.	22.0	27.0
Oreg.	10.5	12.5
Calif.	10.2	11.5
Total Late Summer	183.8	194.8
FALL:		
Maine	137.0	144.0
N. H.	2.0	1.9
Vt.	2.3	2.1
Mass.	4.7	4.7
R. I.	3.3	3.4
Conn.	6.7	6.9
N. Y.-L. I.	31.5	32.0
Upstate	35.0	37.0
Pa.	46.4	46.0
8 Eastern - Fall	268.9	278.0
Ohio	12.4	13.4
Ind.	5.6	6.2
Mich.	45.0	47.0
Wis.	26.5	27.0
Minn.	88.0	86.0
Iowa	6.0	6.0
N. D.	103.0	103.0
S. D.	9.6	9.1
Nebr.	14.4	14.4
9 Central-Fall	310.5	312.1
Mont.	9.1	9.4
Idaho	176.0	195.0
Wyo.	5.1	5.3
Colo.	44.5	47.2
Utah	11.0	11.0
Nev.	1.8	1.6
Wash.	18.0	19.0
Oreg.	28.0	27.0
Calif.	15.5	16.5
9 Western-Fall	309.0	332.0
Total Fall	888.4	922.1
U. S.	1,427.2	1,478.0

1/ Revised.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1949-56	Acreage: Harvested: 1957	Acreage: For harvest 1958	Yield per acre: Average 1949-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Indicated 1958	Production: Average 1949-56	Production: 1957	Production: Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N.J.	15.8	16.0	16.0	88	83	90	1,385	1,328	1,440
Mo.	2.6	2.0	2.0	54	60	60	142	120	120
Kans.	1.0	1.1	1.1	46	70	75	50	77	82
Md.	5.3	4.0	4.5	97	118	120	508	472	540
Va.	16.9	18.4	20.5	76	90	87	1,291	1,656	1,784
N.C.	44.4	38.0	35.0	60	70	65	2,651	2,660	2,275
S.C.	28.6	17.0	14.0	50	55	50	1,442	935	700
Ga.	28.8	14.0	13.0	41	46	47	1,198	644	611
Fla.	4.6	2.0	1.6	44	50	50	193	100	80
Ky.	6.1	4.8	4.4	50	56	54	304	269	238
Tenn.	13.5	9.0	8.0	54	60	55	728	540	440
Ala.	22.1	15.0	14.0	42	49	51	951	735	714
Miss.	25.5	22.0	22.0	44	50	45	1,151	1,100	990
Ark.	7.6	5.1	5.1	44	58	53	335	296	270
La.	90.9	82.0	85.0	55	59	58	4,979	4,838	4,930
Okla.	3.0	1.8	1.8	45	60	60	136	108	108
Texas	31.2	20.0	22.0	42	60	60	1,370	1,200	1,320
Calif.	11.5	13.0	12.0	69	75	75	797	975	900
U. S.	361.9	285.2	282.0	54.7	63.3	62.2	19,772	18,053	17,542

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/ July 1, av. 1947-56	July 1, 1957	July 1, 1958	Percent of milk cows milked July 1, av. 1947-56	July 1, 1957	July 1, 1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	21.7	25.0	25.4	83.0	82.8	83.4
N. H.	21.0	24.3	26.8	81.7	83.2	83.6
Vt.	21.9	22.9	25.8	87.0	86.0	88.0
Mass.	22.1	22.5	24.9	82.0	81.0	78.8
Conn.	21.2	23.4	25.1	80.1	81.2	82.9
N. Y.	25.2	26.4	28.5	86.1	86.4	86.0
N. J.	22.9	22.8	24.3	81.1	78.8	81.2
Pa.	22.7	23.9	24.4	83.3	82.8	82.3
N. Atl.	23.31	24.67	25.91	83.7	83.7	83.8
Ohio	22.1	24.2	25.8	79.8	81.7	83.1
Ind.	21.0	23.5	23.2	78.4	79.6	79.3
Ill.	21.1	23.4	22.9	75.1	76.5	76.9
Mich.	25.0	26.4	28.1	86.6	84.8	84.7
Wis.	25.4	27.2	28.3	89.2	89.0	89.0
E.N.Cent	23.85	25.86	26.85	84.4	84.9	85.2
Minn.	23.7	25.5	27.2	85.7	87.2	88.2
Iowa	21.8	24.3	25.5	75.8	77.7	79.0
Mo.	16.5	18.6	18.5	69.7	71.0	71.5
N. Dak.	21.2	22.5	23.3	76.3	75.0	77.7
S. Dak.	18.8	22.0	22.8	71.5	76.8	77.5
Nebr.	20.0	22.5	22.5	74.9	77.2	74.6
Kans.	17.8	19.4	19.1	70.8	71.8	70.6
W.N.Cent	20.24	22.36	23.33	75.8	77.8	78.6
Md.	19.5	20.0	21.0	76.3	74.4	75.5
Va.	17.1	19.9	19.7	71.3	74.0	71.9
W. Va.	16.3	17.0	17.8	73.3	73.7	73.2
N. C.	15.5	17.2	17.0	73.1	71.3	73.3
S. C.	12.7	13.2	13.4	68.8	66.8	66.0
Ga.	10.8	12.0	13.2	60.0	58.9	62.4
S. Atl.	15.22	17.02	16.82	69.8	70.3	71.3
Ky.	15.6	17.2	17.2	70.3	71.4	69.8
Tenn.	13.8	15.3	16.3	71.1	70.7	72.1
Ala.	10.5	10.0	9.5	59.4	56.3	52.6
Miss.	9.3	9.7	9.8	61.0	59.4	63.4
Ark.	11.2	12.6	12.7	61.3	61.1	62.8
La.	7.8	8.5	8.3	47.1	51.9	51.9
Okla.	13.0	14.2	15.4	62.4	64.7	67.0
Texas	10.0	11.0	11.9	57.7	55.9	55.9
S. Cent.	11.92	13.24	13.86	62.9	62.9	64.1
Mont.	21.1	23.3	22.9	74.3	74.5	73.8
Idaho	24.1	25.2	26.2	82.2	83.0	83.1
Wyo.	22.1	23.0	23.9	74.3	73.6	72.3
Colo.	20.4	21.3	21.5	75.4	76.2	74.4
Utah	23.3	24.7	24.2	80.2	77.4	77.4
Wash.	24.2	25.1	26.1	83.1	81.6	81.9
Oreg.	22.8	24.0	24.8	81.1	81.3	83.7
Calif.	23.6	27.9	28.4	80.1	81.2	82.3
West.	22.85	25.52	25.88	79.9	80.1	80.5
U. S.	19.78	21.73	22.55	76.4	77.3	78.0

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during June 1957	Number of layers on hand during June 1958	Eggs per 100 layers 1957	Eggs per 100 layers 1958	Total eggs produced During June 1957	Total eggs produced During June 1958	Total eggs produced Jan.-June incl. 1957	Total eggs produced Jan.-June incl. 1958
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	2,962	2,951	1,764	1,731	52	51	340	328
N. H.	2,076	2,118	1,698	1,680	35	36	234	223
Vt.	843	796	1,758	1,749	15	14	102	89
Mass.	3,170	3,260	1,851	1,776	59	58	384	367
R. I.	375	384	1,620	1,734	6	7	42	42
Conn.	3,100	3,160	1,680	1,764	52	56	342	335
N. Y.	8,340	7,944	1,806	1,818	151	144	972	907
N. J.	11,886	11,786	1,725	1,728	205	204	1,288	1,211
Pa.	15,652	16,184	1,758	1,818	275	294	1,853	1,814
N. Atl.	48,404	48,583	1,756	1,778	850	864	5,257	5,316
Ohio	10,539	10,548	1,758	1,782	185	188	1,267	1,179
Ind.	9,806	11,342	1,800	1,815	177	206	1,212	1,324
Ill.	14,492	13,761	1,794	1,818	260	250	1,696	1,563
Mich.	7,706	7,649	1,740	1,728	134	132	864	837
Wis.	10,342	10,836	1,836	1,812	190	196	1,249	1,256
E.N. Cent.	52,885	54,136	1,789	1,795	946	972	6,288	6,159
Minn.	17,660	16,212	1,815	1,878	321	304	2,215	2,082
Iowa	21,190	21,080	1,884	1,920	399	405	2,746	2,673
Mo.	10,237	10,088	1,785	1,800	183	182	1,155	1,103
N. Dak.	2,842	2,714	1,797	1,770	51	48	320	305
S. Dak.	6,612	6,700	1,842	1,848	122	124	786	798
Nebr.	9,058	8,611	1,842	1,866	167	161	1,086	1,038
Kansas	8,068	7,744	1,872	1,854	151	144	968	925
W. N. Cent.	75,667	73,149	1,842	1,870	1,394	1,368	9,276	8,924
Del.	562	610	1,584	1,656	9	10	63	64
Md.	1,966	1,946	1,686	1,752	33	34	225	210
Va.	4,262	3,963	1,662	1,719	71	68	467	420
W. Va.	1,912	1,984	1,728	1,770	33	35	212	201
N. C.	8,845	8,912	1,692	1,722	150	153	944	944
S. C.	2,890	2,760	1,614	1,650	47	46	302	282
Ga.	6,540	6,418	1,644	1,698	108	109	687	672
Fla.	2,794	3,153	1,743	1,788	49	56	301	343
S. Atl.	29,771	29,746	1,679	1,718	500	511	3,201	3,136
Ky.	5,982	5,382	1,632	1,662	98	89	627	535
Tenn.	5,313	4,882	1,545	1,578	82	77	547	478
Ala.	4,272	4,558	1,632	1,635	70	75	441	466
Miss.	3,696	3,541	1,461	1,509	54	53	353	324
Ark.	3,478	3,440	1,674	1,686	58	58	349	333
La.	2,288	2,172	1,440	1,476	33	32	214	199
Okla.	4,438	3,990	1,764	1,716	78	68	487	430
Texas	11,941	11,697	1,668	1,713	199	200	1,266	1,208
S. Cent.	41,408	39,662	1,623	1,644	672	652	4,284	3,973
Mont.	1,106	1,116	1,794	1,800	20	20	125	131
Idaho	1,298	1,310	1,890	1,854	25	24	161	159
Wyo.	314	299	1,854	1,881	6	6	38	36
Colo.	1,557	1,441	1,764	1,824	27	26	171	157
N. Mex.	554	582	1,734	1,734	10	10	59	60
Ariz.	425	440	1,755	1,818	7	8	46	51
Utah	1,688	1,689	1,725	1,830	29	31	183	187
Nev.	102	93	1,695	1,635	2	2	12	10
Wash.	4,065	4,248	1,875	1,875	76	80	470	502
Oreg.	2,722	2,580	1,878	1,926	51	50	323	317
Calif.	20,260	21,374	1,899	1,905	385	407	2,253	2,411
West.	34,091	35,172	1,871	1,888	638	664	3,841	4,021
U. S.	282,226	280,448	1,772	1,794	5,000	5,031	32,447	31,529